The New-York Times.

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TELEGRAMS.

Submission of the Cretan Insurgents to Turkish Authority.

The Missing Passengers of the Hibernia Heard From.

Destruction of Life and Property in Mexico by an Earthquake.

CRETE.

Submission of the Insurgents to the Turkish Authority.

LONDON, Saturday, Jan. 9.

Advices from Candia by mail fully confirm the previous reports of the submission of the Cretans to the Turkish authority.

THE EASTERN QUESTION.

The Action of the Greek Government in Regard to Crete.

CONSTANTINOPLE, Saturday, Jan. 9.

The Greek blue book, copies of which have been received here, contains a statement that Gen. IGNATIEFF, the Russian Ambassador to the Sultan's Court, had assured Mr. DELYANNIS, the Greek Minister here, that the Sublime Porte would not repress any action of Greece in reference to Crete.

SPAIN.

A Banquet at Seville—Complimentary Telegram to Espartero.

MADRID, Saturday, Jan. 9.

A grand banquet was given at Seville last evening. All the municipal officers of that city and many other notables were present. One of the features of the banquet was a complimentary telegram which was sent to ESPARTERO, wherein the guests expressed their preference for him at the head of the State, whatever the decision of the Cortes may be relative to the future form of the Government.

THE LOSS OF THE HIBERNIA.

Thirty-nine More of Her Passengers and Crew Heard From.

LONDON, Saturday, Jan. 9.

The brig *Hannibal*, which arrived here yesterday, reports having passed the *Ocean Spray*, bound to New-York, with thirty-nine of the missing passengers and crew of the Anchor Line's steamship *Hibernia*, which foundered in November last. She would land them at Madeira.

The *Ada*, from Middlesborough, England, bound to New-York, has been picked up derelict and taken into Niewe Diep, Holland. The crew, who had abandoned her, have landed at Lowestoft, England.

THE BORUSSIA.

Her Passengers Safely Landed.

HAMBURG, Saturday, Jan. 9.

New-York friends of passengers on board the steamer *Borussia*, heretofore reported off Portland, England, with a broken shaft, and who are anxiously inquiring on the subject by Cable, are informed that all were safely landed on the 29th ult.

MEXICO.

A Terrible Earthquake at Colima—Many Persons Killed—Great Destruction of Property.

SAN FRANCISCO, Saturday, Jan. 9.

A letter from Colima, Mexico, gives an account of a terrible earthquake experienced in that city on the morning of Dec. 20. For several days previous the volcano of Colima, thirty miles from the city, exhibited symptoms of internal commotion, sending forth smoke and steam, accompanied by rumbling and shaking of the earth.

The morning of the 20th ult. was ushered in by a gentle rocking of the earth, which gradually increased in violence until the walls of the houses were cracked, and everything breakable was demolished. The vibrations were from the northeast to the southwest, and lasted nearly forty seconds. The Cathedral, a warehouse and several brick buildings were cracked from top to bottom. The people were startled from their sleep, and rushed frantically for the Plaza. It is reported that several persons were killed by the falling of the walls of the National Hotel.

The shock was felt a long distance in the interior. In several places the ground opened, trees were uprooted, hills leveled, water courses changed and a general upheaving of the earth took place.

At the City of Manzanillo the Cathedral building, which had stood shocks of earthquake and storms for over a century, was riven from top to bottom. Even the tiles on the roof were broken. Some eighteen or twenty persons were killed by the falling walls of the American Hotel, and three others were buried beneath the ruins of WAREHMAN & Co.'s warehouse.

HAYTI.

Salnave's Campaign in the Southern Peninsula—Seven Towns Captured.

PORT-AU-PRINCE, Hayti, Friday, Jan. 1.

President SALNAVE left Port-au-Prince on the 15th ult., with his two war steamers and troops, to make a campaign against the rebels in the Southern peninsula. He took the City of Miragoane, which was afterwards retaken by the rebels, when he again captured and partly destroyed it. A large quantity of logwood, ready for market, was found there. Six other towns along the coast were successively taken and held by SALNAVE. The inhabitants joined with the Government troops in driving the rebels out. On the 30th ult. the City of Aux Cayes made proposals to surrender. The President returned here to-day in his corvette, the *Petion*. He intends going back to the South in a few days to take possession of Aux Cayes. It is reported that the rebel chief [illegible] was killed at Miragoane. It is thought that these successful movements of SALNAVE in the South will hasten the surrender of JACMEL and JEREMIE, and thus restore the authority of the Government throughout the entire peninsula. The cultivators in the interior are loyal to SALNAVE. In the North the rebels still hold the Port of St. Mark's, the Government having made no attempt as yet to take it. It is reported that the rebels there have recently received arms and ammunition from certain parties in Boston, who have formerly traded in the island.

On the 30th ult. the Government monopoly on coffee was removed, and the trade opened to competition under the following regulations: One-quarter of the coffee to be exported shall be given to the Government, including all charges of sacking and delivery. The remaining three-quarters shall pay an export duty of two and a half gold dollars per 100 pounds, and 10 per cent. of this amount, in addition. One-half of the duty is receivable in any certificates of indebtedness of the Government.

The export duty on cotton is fixed at one and a half gold dollars per 100 pounds, and 10 per cent. in addition, and on logwood at $1 per 100 pounds, and 10 per cent. additional. Since the proclamation of the new export duties market prices are unsettled. Coffee is quoted at 4½ @5½ cents per pound; cotton, 11@12 cents; logwood, no prices. Before the new entry logwood was [illegible] $3 10 per 100 pounds. It is estimated that there are about 30,000,000 pounds of coffee in the country, and about 500,000 pounds of cotton. The Government

estimates that its revenue under the new duties during the coming year will be not less than $2,000,000.

In port, schooner *Lizzie Lee*, from Boston, discharging; schooner *E. D. Hart*, bounded to Baracoa to load fruit for New-York under charter; brig *C. Owls*, from New-York, discharging.

Sailed, Jan. 1, steamer *City of Port-au-Prince*, for New-York; brig *B. Dagama*, for New-York, and schooner *Planet*, for Boston.

ST. DOMINGO.

Failure of the Government to Negotiate a Loan.

HAVANA, Saturday, Jan. 9.

News has been received here that JESURUN, the Curacoa banker, who went to Europe to contract a loan for President BAEZ, of St. Domingo, has returned unsuccessful. It is stated that the failure to obtain money will probably cause the downfall of the Baez Administration.

SANDWICH ISLANDS.

The Funeral of the King's Father—The Slave Trade in the Micronesian Islands.

SAN FRANCISCO, Friday, Jan. 8.

The mail steamer *Idaho*, with Honolulu, Sandwich Islands, advices to Dec. 26, arrived to-day.

The funeral *cortege* of his Royal Highness, M. KEKUANAOA, father of King KAMEHAMEHA, on the 23d of December, was very imposing. It was thirty minutes in passing a given point. The marines and sailors of the United States steamer *Ossipee* were in the procession. Guns were fired from the Punch Bowl Battery during the forenoon, and the *Ossipee* fired a salute of twenty-one guns. Business was suspended during the day.

C. BREWER & Co. and A. L. GREENE have been appointed assignees of C. H. LEWIS, insolvent, whose liabilities are $135,000.

The missionary packet *Morning Star* has arrived from a cruise among the Micronesian Islands. She reports that the slave trade is openly carried on between the island and the coast of South America. Correspondence published in the Honolulu papers contain accounts of outrages perpetrated on the natives by the slave-traders. The missionaries are urgent in their demands for the interference of the American, English and French war vessels to prevent the unlawful traffic.

The advices from the Micronesian Islands reports the presence in those waters of a large brig, named *The Waterly*, Capt. BENJAMIN PEASE, flying the British and the American colors by turns. She is manned with two twelve-pounders, seven six-pounders and two stern-chasers, properly mounted, and is well supplied with small arms and ammunition. She has a full crew, consisting of Europeans, Americans and Manila-men; they are well drilled. It is not known for what purpose her heavy armament is intended. Vessels cruising among the Caroline Islands are warned of danger from the armed brig.

The American brig *Comanche* put into Honolulu in distress on Dec. 18. The ships *Joe Lane* and *Behring* sailed for New-Bedford on the 9th and 18th December respectively. The *A. J. Pope* sailed for Bremen on the 12th with the most valuable cargo ever sent from the islands. It is valued at $158,000. Advices from Baker's Island of Nov. 16 report that that the following vessels had arrived, loaded and sailed for Liverpool: *Newcastle*, sailed Sept. 9; *El Dorado*, Oct. 9; *Florence Chipman*, Nov. 8.

Wreck of a British Schooner in Barclay's Sound.

SAN FRANCISCO, Friday, Jan. 8.

CHARLES WESTMORELAND, bearer of the electoral vote of California, died of small-pox in Panama on the 23d of December.

The British schooner *Alpha* was wrecked in Barclay's Sound during a gale. The vessel is a total loss. The Captain and crew arrived at Victoria, Vancouver's Island, Jan. 4.

The Savage Mining Company has declared a dividend of $4 per share, payable Jan. 11, inst.

The steamship *Montana* arrived from Panama to-day.

Arrived, ship *White Slave*, from Newcastle, New South Wales.

Cleared, ship *Wennong*, for Liverpool, with 21,000 sacks of wheat; *Helene Doomer*, for Rio Janeiro, with 7,900 bbls. flour, 6,100 sacks wheat.

Sailed, ship *Twilight* for Liverpool.

Flour quiet at $4 75@$5 75. Wheat, $1 75@$1 84½. Large sale of good shipping at $1 77½. Legal tenders, 74½.

Arrest of a Clerk in California for Forgery.

SAN FRANCISCO, Saturday, Jan. 9.

JOHN DIXON, recently arrived from Australia, formerly a clerk in the Oriental Bank Corporation at Melbourne, was arrested to-day on a charge of forgery. He had on his person, at the time of his arrest, letters of credit and bills of exchange amounting to over $85,000, all written on genuine paper of the Oriental Bank at Melbourne, purporting to have been signed by the regular officers of the bank.

The schooner *A. Crosby* was wrecked last night near Santa Cruz. The crew (five in number) were all lost.

Burning of Garrison Buildings in Alaska—Sitka Nearly Depopulated.

SAN FRANCISCO, Saturday, Jan. 9.

Late advices from Alaska have been received here. A portion of the garrison buildings at the mouth of the Stickeen River had been destroyed by fire. Capt. KENNEY, of the United States Army, committed suicide by shooting himself through the heart. News from the Queen Charlotte coal mine was encouraging. Sitka was nearly depopulated. Some 300 persons left for St. Petersburg during the month of December.

Decision in Baltimore Relative to Selling Goods by Sample.

BALTIMORE, Md., Saturday, Jan. 9.

Chief Justice SCOTT, of the Supreme Bench of this city, assigned to the Baltimore City Court, to-day delivered an opinion in the *habeas corpus* case of HENRY DESCHNER, non-resident trader. DESCHNER is a resident of Newark, N. J., and was arrested and committed to jail on Dec. 11, last, charged with violating the act of the General Assembly of Maryland, which forbids any person, not a permanent resident of the State, offering or exposing for sale, goods, wares, &c., without first obtaining license to do so. The petition alleges that he is a citizen of the State of New-Jersey, and claims that he is not liable under said act, first, because the act in question is in violation of the eighth and tenth sections of the first article of the Constitution, and second, because said act is in violation of the second section of article 4, of the Constitution of the United States. Judge SCOTT decides that the Constitution of the United States does not give any control to Congress over the domestic trade of the States, and concludes as follows:

"I am of opinion that our State act in question is not in violation of the Constitution of the United States, and that the petitioner has no cause of complaint. It is, therefore, this 9th of January, 1869, adjudged and ordered that the petition be dismissed, and that the petitioner be remanded to the custody of the Warden until discharged in due course of law. The prisoner can be admitted to bail at any time."

DESCHNER was accordingly recommitted.

The Tennessee Legislature.

NASHVILLE, Tenn., Saturday, Jan. 9.

Hon. T. S. RICHARDS some time ago introduced a bill in the House, which was to be submitted to a vote of the people, authorizing a Convention, to be composed of members of the present Legislature, to convene on the 22d of February, to enfranchise the disfranchised people of the State. The bill came up in the House to-day and was indefinitely postponed.

Murderers Lynched in Georgia.

AUGUSTA, Ga., Saturday, Jan. 9.

It is reported that the murderers of MARTIN and his two sisters, who were murdered, robbed and burned at their home in Columbia, S. C., a few weeks ago, were taken from the jail at Appling and lynched. A white man named ANDERSON UPTON, and three negroes, who composed the party, confessed having murdered MARTIN and his sisters, and

the subsequent burning of the house and their bodies in order to cover their guilt.

The Silver Currency Nuisance in Canada—The Montreal Waterworks.

MONTREAL, Canada, Saturday, Jan. 9.

At a meeting of the merchants, respecting the so-called silver nuisance, Mr. WEIRS' plan to export two millions of silver was unanimously adopted. In accordance with resolutions passed, the time for accepting tenders was extended to Feb. 6.

PATRICK DOODY, lately confined in the jail at Ottawa, on suspicion of Fenianism, died yesterday.

MUNKSTEDER, the Magistrate who was arrested in Eastern Township, charged with conspiracy to release BOGART, who was arrested under the Extradition act, has been liberated on bail. A large portion of the money stolen by BOGART has been recovered.

Another loan for $750,000, for the waterworks here, is spoken of. The consumption of water now exceeds the present capacity of the works.

Political Affairs in Virginia—The Remains of John Minor Botts.

RICHMOND, Va., Saturday, Jan. 9.

As an offset to the operations of the Virginia Committee in Washington, the State Grant and Colfax Association have adopted a memorial to Congress, in view of the deceptions practiced by persons whose disabilities have not been removed, that no further steps be taken in that direction until the applicants have proved in the coming election that they favor reconstruction by voting for it. A committee is to be sent to Washington to oppose the amnesty movement.

The remains of Hon. JOHN M. BOTTS arrived this evening and were laid in state in the Senate Chamber. A meeting was held at the Capitol to-night, presided over by the Mayor. Resolutions were offered by Judge ALEX. RIVES and adopted, and eulogies were uttered by Gov. WELLS and Hon. L. D. CHANDLER. The remains of Mr. BOTTS will be interred to-morrow afternoon.

The Funeral of Gen. Rousseau in New-Orleans—An Imposing Procession.

NEW-ORLEANS, Saturday, Jan. 9.

The funeral of Gen. ROUSSEAU took place this afternoon, and was largely attended, notwithstanding the unpleasant weather. The services were conducted at Christ Church by the Bishop of Louisiana. The pall-bearers were Gens. HATCH, MOWER, BECKWITH, BABCOCK, PORTER, TOMPKINS and MCCLURE, of the regular army, and Gens. STEEDMAN, HEBRON, LEE, MCMILLAN, BUSSEY and GURNEY, formerly of the volunteer service, with an equal number of the Masonic fraternity. The funeral escort was composed of the First Infantry, Battery K of the First Artillery, Company G of the Sixth Cavalry, Masons, City Officers and Council, State officers and the Legislature, and a large concourse of citizens on foot and in carriages. Resolutions of regret and sympathy were adopted by the Legislature and City Council. The public offices and nearly all the houses along the line of march were closed during the progress of the funeral cortege.

A Murderer Indicted in Memphis—Railroad Aid.

MEMPHIS, Tenn., Saturday, Jan. 9.

The Grand Jury to-day found a true bill against DOBBS for the murder of WHITFIELD.

The Board of County Commissioners yesterday subscribed $500,000 in aid of the construction of the Mississippi River Railroad hence to Paducah. Active measures are being taken by the friends of the road to secure its completion, and with a good prospect of success.

Comanche Indians Offering to Surrender.

ST. LOUIS, Saturday, Jan. 9.

Gen. SHERMAN has received information that representatives from 400 Comanche lodges have arrived at Fort Bascom, New-Mexico, and offered to surrender. They were notified that no surrender would be received except at Fort Cobb, the object being to have all the tribes on the Plains within watching distance of Gen. SHERIDAN.

Arrest of Counterfeiters.

CINCINNATI, Saturday, Jan. 9.

Three counterfeiters, with a lot of nickel coin and implements to manufacture some, were arrested to-day. The United States Commissioner committed them to jail in default of bail.

Court of Appeals.

ALBANY, Saturday, Jan. 9.

The day calendar for Jan. 11 is as follows: Nos. 27, 40½, 40¼, 43, 43½, 45, 47, 50, 51, 53, 56, 59, 61, 62, 63. The Court will meet on Monday, at 9:30 o'clock.

Miscellaneous Telegrams.

CHICAGO, Ill., Jan. 9.—D. SWEENY's grain elevator and warehouse, in Bloomington, Ill., was burned to the ground last night. The loss is unknown.

BINGHAMTON, N. Y., Jan. 9.—CORBETT & OWENS' planing-mill, in this city, was burned yesterday, but not completely destroyed. The loss was not far from $3,000. The property was insured.

ST. LOUIS, Jan. 9.—A fire at Cairo, yesterday, destroyed the clothing and furnishing house of Messrs. STEINBERGER & MARKS, three saloons belonging to ANDREW KAIN, MARSHALL, SAMSBURY and PATRICK FITZGERALD. The total loss is about $40,000; insured $29,400. STEINBERGER & MARKS saved about one-third of their stock in a damaged condition.

WORCESTER, Mass., Jan. 9.—A Frenchman named HALL, belonging in Dayville, Conn., was run over near Danielsonville by the last train from Norwich this evening, and fatally injured. He was lying on the track and was probably intoxicated.

WASHINGTON.

The Political Situation in Mississippi and Georgia—The Alaska Investigation.

Special Dispatches to the New-York Times.

WASHINGTON, Saturday, Jan. 9.

The Reconstruction Committee had a long session this morning, at which the political situation in Virginia, Mississippi and Georgia was considered. Messrs. FIELD, of Mississippi, and STONE, of Georgia, were examined. FIELD testified to the old story of negro supremacy and oppression of the white population in the State. He was satisfied that negro suffrage was a failure and an outrage, and felt convinced that the franchise should be taken away from the blacks to insure peace and prosperity to the State. Mr. STONE told the oft-repeated tale of rebel inhumanity, intolerance and violence. He admitted, however, that the rebels have been somewhat subdued, and that the Kukiux have been less active since the election of GRANT, and that the condition of affairs there is more satisfactory now than it has been at any time since the close of the war. Several members of the Committee are rather inclined to admit Virginia on the basis of the Constitution which she adopted some time ago. A leading Republican Congressman said to-day that in many respects the Virginia Constitution was the best in America, and, in reference to the State of Georgia, he said he could find no just grounds for acceding to the demands of those who are now urging various schemes looking principally to a new deal of offices in the State.

THE ALASKA INVESTIGATION.

The Alaska Investigation Committee have subpœnaed several witnesses to appear before them next week. MARTIN, who started the stories about the corruption of Senators and newspaper men, has been summoned, but no trace of him can be found for the last week, and the Deputies of the Sergeant-at-Arms of the House are endeavoring to ascertain his whereabouts. The correspondent of POMEROY'S *Democrat* is to be examined on Monday.

GENERAL GRANT.

Gen. GRANT and MOSES H. GRINNELL dined with Attorney-General EVARTS last evening. The gossips and Cabinet makers are at liberty to put any construction they please on the meeting.

THE LEGAL-TENDER CASE.

The decision in the legal-tender case has not yet been considered by the Justices of the Supreme Court, and there is not much probability that the opinion in this question will be delivered before four

or five weeks. The Judges of the Supreme Court held their usual consultation to-day, but the legal-tender case was not mentioned.

APPROPRIATION BILLS.

The Sub-Committee on Appropriations held a session this morning and considered the Legislative and Executive Appropriation bill. No important changes were made, and it will be reported to the House on Monday.

THE CONNECTICUT RIVER BRIDGE.

The Senate Post Office Committee at its session to-day considered the bridge question over the Connecticut River. Mr. HUBBARD filed a written argument in favor of the construction of the bridge, and Mr. DOOLITTLE, a Connecticut lawyer, will present an argument on the other side of the case next week.

Dispatches to the Associated Press.

WASHINGTON, Saturday, Jan. 9.

FRACTIONAL CURRENCY.

Receipts of fractional currency from the Printing Division of the Treasury Department for the week ending to-day, $710,500.

Shipments.

To the Assistant Treasurer at New-York	$100,000
To the Government Depository at Cincinnati	100,000
To the Government Depository at Chicago	52,000
To the National Banks	192,315

Treasurer SPINNER holds in trust, as security for circulation, $342,136,400, and as security for public deposits, $35,291,850.

National Bank Currency issued during the week	$121,010
Total to date	311,677,926
Mutilated bills returned	176,882,725
Insolvent bank notes redeemed	969,022
Currency in actual circulation at this date	299,828,179
Fractional currency redeemed and destroyed during the week	624,400
Customs receipts from Dec. 21 to 31, inclusive:	
At Boston	$387,822
At New-York	2,048,888
At Philadelphia	143,063
At Baltimore	117,094
At New-Orleans, from Dec. 14 to 26	128,548
At San Francisco, from Dec. 7 to 19	286,492
Total	$3,111,407

LOUISIANA REVENUE MATTERS.

Mr. CHERCY, Internal Revenue Supervisor for Louisiana, pronounces wholly untrue the story recently published that he had received intelligence that every pound of tobacco seized by him in New-Orleans had disappeared from the warehouse and no trace to it could be found, and the Marshal was entirely ignorant as to how it had escaped the latter's custody. Collector TISDALE, at Alexandria, La., sent Mr. CHERCY a disrespectful dispatch on learning of his suspension.

PACIFIC RAILROAD DIRECTOR.

The statement telegraphed to some newspapers, that CHAUNCEY H. SNOW, of the *National Intelligencer*, had been appointed Commissioner to examine the Union Pacific Railroad in place of CORNELIUS WENDELL, resigned, is not true. He has been appointed director of that road, vice J. S. ROLLINS, of Missouri, resigned.

ARMY AND NAVY INTELLIGENCE.

Capt. GEORGE T. BALL, Medical Storekeeper at Santa Fé, New-Mexico, has been ordered to repair to this city and report in person to Surgeon-Gen. BARNES on business connected with the Medical Department.

The United States steamer *Kenosha*, now fitting out at New-York, is expected to leave on a voyage to the Mediterranean in the course of three weeks.

MASSACHUSETTS.

Inauguration of Gov. Claflin—His Inaugural Address—Discussion of State and National Measures—The License Law—Eloquent Tribute to Gen. Grant.

From Our Own Correspondent.

BOSTON, Saturday, Jan. 9, 1869.

Gov. CLAFLIN was duly inaugurated Governor of the Commonwealth of Massachusetts at noon to-day. There was a large attendance of persons to listen to his inaugural address. Mr. CLAFLIN being a public man of positive ideas, and radical on most social and political questions, considerable interest has been manifested to learn his views. His views upon the License Liquor law, it will be seen, are terse and statesmanlike. He also deals with the dry statistics of State matters in an interesting manner.

THE FINANCES.

Gov. CLAFLIN first discussed the finances of the State. He said that the existing debt of the Commonwealth may be summarily stated as follows:

Funded liabilities, Jan. 1, 1869	$26,807,420 00
Temporary loans, Jan. 1, 1869	928,450 05
Total	$27,735,870 05
Total amount of debt, Jan. 1, 1868	26,572,569 12
Increase during the year	$1,163,314 93

The public debt may be classified as follows:

Railroad debt	$9,142,176 00
Ante-war debt	1,092,000 00
War debt	16,573,244 00
Temporary debt	928,450 05
Total	$27,735,870 05

Of the funded liabilities, the payment of all but $952,000 is fully secured by sinking funds, while the surplusage of their accumulation will be more than sufficient for the liquidation of the entire amount remaining unprovided for. A tax of $3,000,000 is necessary for the present financial year, unless provision is made for funding the public debt. Otherwise, $2,000,000 only will be necessary.

THE PUBLIC EDUCATION.

On the subject of education, the Governor said the amount granted for educational purposes in 1868 was $2,625,774 06, an increase over the year 1867 of $280,268 10. The amount granted is nearly $10 for every child between the ages of five and fifteen years in the State, and nearly $1 more than last year. The amount paid for the erection and repairs of school-houses during the same time was $1,485,578 75. Speaking of the inequalities in our system of public education he remarked that the most striking is the difference between the wages of the male and female teachers,—the average monthly pay of the male teachers being $72 93, while that of the female teachers is only $27 84. While our women are so poorly paid for this service, we can expect no great proficiency in teaching on their part, nor that they will pursue this occupation for any considerable length of time.

THE LIQUOR QUESTION.

On the liquor question the Governor spoke at great length. He said that the effect of the change in the law in regard to the sale of spirituous and intoxicating liquors, made by the last Legislature, has hardly been fully developed, but, from such information as has reached him, it would seem to be unsatisfactory to the people generally, in every respect. For a quarter of a century the State had been free from the legal sale of intoxicating liquors, with slight exceptions in one or two counties. In nearly all of our towns and in some of the cities the open bar was unknown; it was a thing of the past, driven, with other injurious trades and employments, into secret places.

Speaking of the results of the present License Liquor law, the Governor said: "The increase of drunkenness and crime during the last six months, as compared with the same period in 1867, is very marked and decisive as to the operation of the law. The State prisons, jails and houses of correction are being rapidly filled, and will soon require enlarged accommodations, if the commitments continue to increase as they have since the present law went into force. It seems, then, essential for the public good that the present system should be abandoned, and that one should be adopted more in accordance with the habits and experience of the people." The Governor, however, says some provision should also be made for the sale of such liquors as are needed in the arts, and for medicinal and sacramental purposes. It may be wise, therefore, to consider the expediency of legalizing the sale by druggists and apothecaries of well-known standing and respectability, under careful restriction.

COMMERCE.

Alluding to the depression of commerce, the Governor says it is a consumable apathy that permits this important branch of business to languish; that allows a great nation to remain dependent, in time of peace, upon foreign ships to carry its exports and imports; that, in time of war, leaves it without ship-builders or shipyards of the first class; and, in case of emergencies, without that indispensable resource —a mercantile marine—to furnish men for ships of war. Great Britain, in sustaining her ocean steamers by large subsidies, has displayed her accustomed foresight. She has again become mistress of the sea by her political sagacity, as she was formerly by her naval prowess. France, emulated by the success of these measures, is vigorously following the example given—while to-day there is not one of the steamships connecting America with Europe that is owned by American citizens and sailing under the

American flag. In view of this, Gov. CLAFLIN suggests the expediency and the importance of the Legislature, by memorial or otherwise, to express to our representatives in Congress our deep conviction that immediate and vigorous measures should be taken to relieve and foster this branch of national industry.

NATIONAL AFFAIRS—GEN. GRANT.

On national affairs, the Governor's views and reflections are as patriotic as they are statesmanlike. After referring to the issues of the late war, how they were squarely met, and triumphantly won, saved the fruits of victory, Gov. CLAFLIN said: "Gen. GRANT goes into office with a larger majority than was ever given to any man since the formation of the Government, with a single exception. As it was predicted, his election already gives peace; and everywhere—both in the Old World and in the New—lovers of liberty and believers in the progress of humanity rejoice at this fresh evidence of the capacity of man for self-government, under the most difficult and trying circumstances. Gen. GRANT possesses the full confidence of the people and has their unwavering support. Tried by no ordinary test in civil administration, he has proved himself equal to the demands made upon him, and inspires the people with the same confidence in his capacity for his new duties, that he always gave to the noble armies he commanded when entering on the field of battle. Without ostentation, unselfish, generous and patriotic, he labors to lift the standard of his country higher among the nations, and to elevate the human race. It is a matter for congratulation that this State,—one of the smallest in territory, and with less than one-twentieth of the population of the United States,—gave him and his distinguished associate a majority larger than any other, by more than twenty thousand. I also congratulate you, that while those in the minority felt it necessary to express their dissent at the ballot-box, they now join, with but few exceptions, in the general satisfaction, that the choice of the nation fell upon one whose fame as a soldier belongs exclusively to no party, and whose integrity is a pledge of justice to all."

Speaking of the equality of the black man with the white man, Gov. CLAFLIN said:

"The events of the war have made free all over whom the flag of the nation waves; but, as yet, all are not equal at the polls, either as voters or as candidates for office. A citizen of the Union should have the same privileges, whether his home is in Maryland or Massachusetts. Deny one man in Maryland his rights as to the suffrage or any other national matter, and the citizen of Massachusetts suffers as well as the disfranchised in Maryland. Let it, then, be made a part of the Constitution that suffrage on national questions shall be the same in every part of the Union; establish it in the organic law, and no change of parties can abridge the right; embrace the present opportunity, and the nation will reap the fruit of the victory. Failure now will bring doubt and uncertainty as to the future, and the friends of the ballot in other lands, while they are struggling for the right, will feel the loss, and lament our want of courage, persistency and fidelity to the great idea which inspired our contest."

Gov. CLAFLIN'S Message is regarded as one of the ablest State papers ever issued. It has even drawn words of satisfaction from many of his political opponents. VIGIL.

THE PHYSICAL SCIENCES.

The Massachusetts Museum of Comparative Zoology—Prof. Louis Agassiz.

In his valedictory address to the Massachusetts Legislature, Hon. ALEXANDER H. BULLOCK, the retiring Governor of the State, alluded as follows to the Museum of Comparative Zoology, and the work done by Prof. LOUIS AGASSIZ:

I regret to have to communicate the resignation by Mr. WILLIAM GRAY of the position of a trustee of the Museum of Comparative Zoology. The act incorporating the trustees, (chapter 203 of the Acts of 1859,) provides that "the places of LOUIS AGASSIZ and WILLIAM GRAY, whenever the same or either of them shall become vacant, shall be filled by a concurrent vote of the Senate and House of Representatives." The retirement of Mr. GRAY from a place in which for nine years he has rendered such eminent services to the cause of education, marks a point in the history of this institution at which it may be neither unprofitable nor uninteresting briefly to review what have been its means and opportunities of usefulness, and what its improvement of them.

Since a period so recent as to be within the remembrance of all of us, the line of distinction between what were called the learned professions, and the other avocations of society have been in great measure effaced; or, perhaps I should rather say, various other avocations have come to share with these professions a degree of responsibility for the common welfare such as was not formerly recognized. With the development of manufactures and mines, of commerce, of railroads and telegraphs, a higher capacity to command, a clearer discretion in its exercise, and a more extensive education for its duties, have become necessary. The various establishments of instruction in the natural sciences (of which the Museum of Comparative Zoology is the most conspicuous) owe their development to this cause; and, in turn, they themselves foster and promote the very cause in which they had their origin. To conduct successfully almost any great manufacturing establishment to-day, requires from young men the practical application of a degree of scientific knowledge, which fifty years ago was possessed only by a few, and was acquired by them only as the result of long lives of study. And the same may be said concerning many other employments of our time.

The Institute of Technology, at Boston, to whose funds the State has largely contributed, the Lawrence Scientific School at Cambridge, and the Worcester School of Industrial Science, founded on a liberal scale by private munificence, are landmarks in the same line of progress. Although the first of these has been in operation less than three years, its influence is already felt by the whole community. The last, though not yet fully developed, is rapidly approaching a position of general importance, adding in its system of instruction a department for the practical application of the mechanic arts,—a purpose which it is interesting to note was contemplated by Congress in its grant of public lands which we have applied to endow the Agricultural College at Amherst. It would be pleasing in this connection to set forth details of the progress and condition of all these various institutions; but that would lead me into a dissertation beyond my purpose in speaking of the Museum at Cambridge.

When Prof. AGASSIZ came to this country twenty-two years ago, he at once began to form a collection to illustrate the history of the animal kingdom, and on this expended all his private means, and put himself under large pecuniary obligations beyond them. He accepted, and held the office of a Professor in the Lawrence Scientific School of Harvard College, but the pecuniary aid which the college could afford him was very little; and the only storehouse for all his collections, including those gathered from his expeditions to Florida, and to the great northern lakes, was a small and ill-built wooden structure, part of which he was obliged to devote to rooms for his students, artists, and assistants. This, in 1858, was the condition of the nucleus of the present Museum.

But in that year the magnificent private subscription of twenty-five hundred names for the publication of his work on Natural History was made; and in 1857 the first volume was issued. The Museum was greatly increased by the specimens needed to illustrate this work; and at last public attention was attracted to its importance, and a private subscription which yielded over $72,000 was made in aid of it, the Legislature at the same time voting an appropriation of $100,000 to be paid from sales of the Back Bay lands. This appropriation was in singular conformity with that provision of the Constitution (part 2, chapter 5, section 2,) which made it "the duty of Legislatures and Magistrates" "to cherish the interests of literature and the sciences and all seminaries of them," and "to encourage private societies and public institutions" "for the promotion" among other things enumerated, "of a Natural History of the country."

On the death of Mr. FRANCIS C. GRAY, which occurred about this time, the Museum received the munificent legacy of $50,000, and in accordance with his request took its present name of the Museum of Comparative Zoology; and the act of incorporation was passed from which I have already quoted. In 1861, the Legislature voted an additional appropriation of $20,000; in 1863, the sum of $10,000 was voted for the publication of illustrated catalogues; in 1867, $10,000 for the arrangement of the great Brazilian collections; and, in 1868, a further appropriation of $75,000, to be paid in three annual installments of $25,000 each, conditional upon the raising of the same annual amount by private subscription. I had the pleasure of signing the warrant for the payment of the first installment on the last day of the year which has just expired.

Excluding from consideration this last grant, the whole sum which the State has contributed to the Museum during the last ten years is $140,000; and during the same time it has derived from legacies and private gifts about $175,000; to all which must be added, what is hardly capable of being definitely computed, the sum spent meanwhile by Prof. AGASSIZ from his own earnings, and the tuition fees of his students, (which last, however, he has almost always remitted to them.) The investment of this total sum of about $315,000 has been substantially as follows: In a permanent fund, $150,000; in the building, $75,000; in the scientific expedition to the Amazon, more than $80,000, the whole of which was given for that special purpose by one individual, Mr. NATHANIEL THAYER, of widely-known liberality and public spirit; for the purchase of collections, of glass, alcohol and other material, upward of $60,000. During the same time there have been received as income of invested funds upward of $70,000, which have been expended in increasing and arranging the collections.

If, now, in behalf of the State and the community, we should undertake to strike a balance sheet, as a merchant would do in his business and compute what has been gained to the public upon this pecuniary investment, some of our gains might be enumerated as follows:

First—It has secured in Massachusetts larger and more complete collections, in several grand departments of natural history than the British Museum or the Jardin des Plantes have acquired in a century or more of Government patronage.

Second—In the arrangement of these collections, even to the limited extent to which the pecuniary resources of the Museum have enabled it to be carried, it has presented to the scientific world a plan of classification and exhibition more admirable than was ever before attempted or even designed, its grand outline being to illustrate the plan of creation so far as it lies within the comprehension of the human mind.

Third—It has educated gratuitously a large part of the younger class of naturalists in this country, who now in turn are teaching in the schools and colleges of almost every State, and some of whom have already attained a reputation not limited to America; and in educating them it has afforded greater facilities for the comprehension of their special subject of study than they could have obtained anywhere else in the world.

Fourth—It has supplied free of charge to every trustworthy scientific man in America or Europe, who chose to apply, all the specimens in its possession for his free investigation—a purpose never before carried out on such a scale by any Museum.

Fifth—It has given courses of lectures every year, free of charge, on the higher branches of Natural History, to all teachers of either private or public schools who should choose to attend them.

Sixth—It has published a series of valuable scientific works and supplied material for many more.

And lastly, it has secured to the United States one who, without contest, is conceded to be not second to any philosophic zoologist now living; who, during his residence of twenty years with us, has given to scientific pursuits in this country a new and previously unknown impulse; has made the scientific attainments and achievements of Americans known and respected abroad; and has concentrated in Massachusetts unequaled facilities and inducements for this class of studies.

All which has been accomplished at a cost less than that of a small cotton mill.

I have deemed it proper to invite attention to this recent feature of our system of education. It has been the most agreeable of my official duties to give frequent attendance at the schools, to become familiar with their wants, and to encourage the adoption of all unquestionable methods of advancing their influence. And, in retiring from that relation of duty to the institution of learning which the Constitution imposes upon the Executive, I take special pleasure in commending to public respect the example of the men and the seminaries that have been pioneers in adapting our system to our necessity. The five classical colleges of the Commonwealth are secure upon permanent endowments and certain patronage. The discipline and culture of their rich and varied instruction is imparted to constantly increasing numbers within their walls, and diffuses its beneficence over all classes. But, for the intense life of our time, for an age of commerce, mechanism and all the arts, yet other and specific policies and adaptations of education are needed. The work of supplying them has begun, and no degree of public or private favor in carrying on the work can exceed the demand.

NEW-YORK.

Ex-Gov. Fenton and the Senatorship.

From the Albany Express, Jan. 8.

The triumph in the Senatorial election of honest convictions, enduring principles and the pervading sentiment of the Republican Party, is the common desire of earnest men throughout the State. Individuals ought to be less than principles. The Republican Party is based upon profound moral and political convictions. To these the great body of its adherents are earnestly devoted, and to assure their complete ascendancy is the one impulse which animates the hearts of all true men.

Gov. FENTON has been and is a candidate for Senator only because it was felt that the use of his name would promote the paramount object—only because public sentiment pointed to him as the man under whose banner the desired victory might perhaps be most easily won. Other distinguished names have been mentioned in the same connection, and with the same purpose. Conspicuous among them has been that of Judge DAVIS. The eminent talents and exalted personal character of Judge DAVIS naturally turned many eyes to him as one whose election would be the triumph of the purest principles and would give us a Senator reflecting lustre upon the State, and faithfully representing the party.

The names of Gov. FENTON and Judge DAVIS were suggested by the same impulse. Between them there could not be any division, because they and their friends were alike devoted to the same high object. So controlling were these common interests, and so complete the common understanding, that Gov. FENTON was ready to step out of the way at any moment when it was thought that Judge DAVIS could best accomplish the common purpose. Judge DAVIS might have been during the present week, as he might have been a month ago, the sole candidate for the Senatorship on the part of those who are adverse to the return of Mr. MORGAN. The question was more than once frankly submitted to him, and the decision rested entirely and absolutely with himself. Gov. FENTON'S single desire was that the great interests of the party represented by both should be successful, and, if the use of Judge DAVIS' name afforded the best promise of success, Gov. FENTON was entirely willing to yield the field to him, and do what he could to promote his election.

More than that, precisely the same thing is true of Mr. MARSHALL O. ROBERTS, who is friendly to the Governor and to the common cause. The same question is involved here as in the other case, and Gov. FENTON'S position is clear and unequivocal. If it were deemed best by any considerable number of friends that Mr. ROBERTS should enter the field, Gov. FENTON would cheerfully relinquish any claims of his own. In other words, Gov. FENTON'S participation in the contest is not selfish or personal, but is impelled by devotion to the grand principles of the Republican Party and by the feeling, which he cherishes in common with the masses of the party, that its honest sentiment and its highest integrity ought to achieve an unmistakable triumph. This position, we believe every fair man will concur with us, is eminently creditable to the Governor. Certainly, it is as far removed as possible from any equivocal or selfish attitude. The imputation that anybody has been used as a "catspaw" is, therefore, utterly without foundation, and it is not made by the friends of those on whose behalf it professes, with sinister purpose, to be put forth.

We have an abiding faith that the triumph which is thus concurrently desired by those who do not believe that the interests of the Republican Party should be subordinate to those of the whisky ring, will be decisively won. What the sentiment of the party is no candid man doubts. Poll it to-day and it would pronounce with unmistakable emphasis against the return of the present Senator. The current of popular opinion is overwhelming. No intelligent man denies it, or presumes to mistake its direction. What is this universal assumption of illegitimate means upon a particular side but a confession of it? What means this ostentatious proclamation of the method by which the election is to be carried, but a recognition that without it there is no chance of success? We do not believe that the honest and powerful sentiment of the party is thus to be overridden. We have faith that the representatives of the people will not be false to their convictions.

Letter from Judge Davis.

From the Rochester Chronicle.

ALBANY, Friday, Jan. 8, 1869.

Hon. NOAH DAVIS writes under date of Jan. 7: "The statement of the Rochester *Democrat* that I will use my influence in favor of the nomination and election of Gov. FENTON is wholly unauthorized by me. It is a bold assumption without a show of justification, and if the writer of the article did not know, most certainly the friends of Gov. FENTON at Albany *did* know that I would take no such action as the *Democrat* assumes to make out for me." Judge DAVIS adds that he wants his friends to know that he is not altogether wanting in self-respect.

THE POST OFFICE DEPARTMENT.

Letter from Postmaster-General Randall.

From the Madison (Wis.) State Journal.

Some days ago we published an extract from the Boston *Traveller* purporting to give some facts in regard to several mail contracts, not entirely complimentary to the Postmaster-General. So soon as it appeared we published also Mr. RANDALL'S version of the matter, as given through the *Intelligencer* at Washington. By the last mail we received a letter from the Postmaster-General, which we give below, being anxious that he should have the full benefit of his own version of the matter. It is not our intention to do injustice to any public man. Here is the letter:

POST OFFICE DEPARTMENT, WASHINGTON, Dec. 26, 1868.

DEAR SIR: I have just read in the *Journal* the article copied from the Boston *Traveller* in regard to contracts made by this Department, and particularly devoted to my private affairs. I had no reason to expect such a publication in the *Journal*. I hope I will not be considered out of the way for me to ask you to publish from me that there is not a word of truth in the whole article you publish. The facts in regard to the Wells, Fargo & Co. contract are stated in the report, a copy of which I sent you. It is turning out a good contract for the Department, and a hard one for the contractors. It was made under the advice of Senator MORGAN, of New-York; Senator COLE, of California; HORACE GREELEY, of New-York, and other gentlemen of high character and standing. The Arizona contract was made by Gov. DENNISON while he was Postmaster-General. I know nothing of it, and had nothing to do with it when it was made, and, if it was not given up, will outlast my term of office. The Baltimore steamship contract, to Havana via Key West was made by me. It cost $1,800 a month, and is the only mail supply for Key West from the whole North, and is a necessary service. The service performed by the line to Havana they receive no special compensation for. The service is cheaper than the same service was ever let before so far as I am able to ascertain. I cannot find fault with the assaults upon my personal character, because much better men than myself are treated in the same way all over the country by an enlightened public press. As to my circumstances, (pecuniarily,) I can only say that I was not a bankrupt a few years ago, and that I am not now worth $200,000, nor a tenth part of that sum. If any fool who writes for the sensational newspapers will pay

me $12,000, and pay my little debts, he can have what little property I have. I am sorry that you compel me to write to you any explanation about my affairs. I regret that you fall in with men who have axes to grind, in abusing me so cruelly.

A. W. RANDALL.

Hon. DAVID ATWOOD, Madison, Wis.

PENNSYLVANIA.

Letter of Hon. Hiester Clymer Declining to be Again the Democratic Candidate for Governor.

Hon. HIESTER CLYMER declines being a candidate for Governor before the next Pennsylvania Democratic State Convention. His reasons are given in the following letter:

READING, Dec. 29, 1868.

Hon. William Hopkins:

MY DEAR SIR:—Your letter of the 24th inst. requires that I should no longer withhold from you and others who have addressed me on the subject, my determination not to be a candidate for the nomination to be made by the next Democratic State Convention for the office of Governor. There are private reasons influencing me to this decision which I deem imperative. If these did not exist, I should not hesitate, if called on, to assume the care, labor and responsibility attaching to the leadership of the Democratic Party in the coming contest. I am not unmindful of, or insensible to the high honor it confers. I have held it once, and from my own county and from many others, a united and cordial support is tendered should I again be willing to accept it. This continued and generous confidence renders it less difficult to do that which I sincerely trust may be for the welfare of our organization.

Say, then, to my friends in Washington County that I am not a candidate. Tell them of my thankfulness for their support in the past, and assure them they can do me no greater kindness, and their party and State no better service, than by laboring to secure the nomination of some one who is of tried integrity, high personal honor and of unflinching courage. He must be devoted to Constitutional Democratic principle, and have illustrated it by his conduct. If he has a record made in the public service, it should be unsoiled and above suspicion. The party should not palliate or defend official corruption or delinquency. Our canvass should be aggressive. If, hitherto, he has rendered no public official service, his fitness and capacity should be attested by qualities which have secured for him the confidence and trust of the great body of the people.

I have endeavored briefly to indicate qualities I deem essential in a candidate—I know they are possessed by many distinguished Democrats in the State. The Convention is not likely to err in its choice, which, when made, shall receive my active and cordial support. I cannot close this letter without thanking you for your continued friendship, personal and political. It dates from my entrance upon public life. I have always cherished it as no slight evidence of official and political integrity. That I may be worthy of its continuance is my earnest wish.

Truly your friend,

HIESTER CLYMER.

Ex-Secretary Stanton on Senator Chandler.

The Detroit *Post* publishes the following letter from Hon. E. M. STANTON to the citizens of Detroit:

WASHINGTON CITY, Dec. 22, 1868.

MY DEAR SIR: It gives me pleasure to learn that the Republicans of Michigan propose to reelect Mr. CHANDLER to the Senate.

1st—Because during the war and in the lifetime of Mr. LINCOLN, no one enjoyed Mr. LINCOLN'S confidence to a greater degree than Mr. CHANDLER.

2d—No one could have bestowed greater attention to whatever related to the military service and the success of our arms.

3d—The most confidential relations exist between the War Department and Mr. CHANDLER as a member of the Committee on the Conduct of the War. He was always brave, earnest and patriotic. In his firmness and discretion, Mr. LINCOLN and the Secretary of War had the most perfect trust. Mr. CHANDLER'S reelection would be a vindication of the judgment of Congress, of Mr. LINCOLN, and the conduct of the war in which in common with the Republicans of Michigan I feel much interest.

Truly yours, EDWIN M. STANTON.

Mr. N. W. BROOKS, Detroit, Mich.

The Renomination of Senator Chandler.

Senator CHANDLER, of Michigan, was introduced in the caucus of the Republican members of the Legislature after they had renominated him on Wednesday evening, and spoke at considerable length. He thanked the members for the honor conferred upon him in his renomination, and said he was glad at this opportunity to give an account of his stewardship. He then proceeded to review his share in national legislation, going over the Kansas struggle, the improvement of the St. Clair Flats, the Cuba purchase, the circumstances attending the writing of his famous "blood-letting" letter, his connection with the Committee on the Conduct of the War, and his speech against Gen. MCCLELLAN. He also went into an extended defence of his course on the question of the *Alabama* claims, denouncing Great Britain ferociously, and declaring that the debt which England owed this country could only be paid by a continent. He had publicly recorded a mortgage on the possessions on this side of the water, and the day would come when it would be foreclosed. He also claimed that to him was due the credit of defeating frequent rebel claims, for damages received by them during the war, and which they were continually pressing upon the attention of Congress.

Second Marriages in the Roman Catholic Church.

From the Boston Journal, Jan. 9.

Referring to a paragraph which has been published in the city papers in relation to the new rule concerning second marriages, adopted at the late Diocesan Synod of Boston, a resident Catholic clergyman says it would be well to give a correct version of the law, so as to prevent misapprehension. The substance of it is as follows:

"No person who, on or after the 1st day of January, 1869, attempts a second marriage while having a husband or wife still living, can be, by any priest, absolved from the censure thus incurred without express permission from the Bishop, which permission the Bishop, of course, will not grant until the parties separate and cease to regard each other as husband and wife. That is, the Church regards such marriages as null and void, and the Bishop imposes on the guilty party, even after he or she has repented and abandoned a life of sin, the additional penalty of applying to himself for permission to be admitted to the sacraments, or of obtaining that permission through a priest, in case some grave cause exists which excuses the party from appearing before the Bishop in person. In no case could the Bishop, nor even the Pope himself, grant permission to a person to contract a second marriage while the said person had a true and lawful wife or husband still living, as is implied by the paragraph heretofore published and referred to above."

Catamount Killed at Hart's Falls.

From the Troy Times, Jan. 9.

Yesterday two boys named WELCH and WARTON killed a catamount or wild cat on the very outskirts of the village of Hart's Falls. The animal had been observed the previous day, but sought refuge in a small clump of woods and escaped. Yesterday the lads saw him again, and without any arms in their possession, heroically made for him. The wild cat attempted to escape by climbing up a tree; but young WELCH followed him up and succeeded with a club in driving him down again. The contest between the boy and wild beast in the tree is described as having been exciting in the extreme. When the animal reached *terra firma* again young WARTON went at him with a club and succeeded after a severe struggle in dispatching him. The boys brought their trophy into the village, and are to-day the heroes of Hart's Falls. The cat was a very large one, and weighed upward of twenty pounds.

We have never known wild-cats to be so numerous or bold in approaching the settled haunts of men as they are this Winter. The latest report we have is of the killing of one in the streets of our neighboring City of Hudson, by SAMUEL HARRIS, superintendent of Hon. JOHN A. GRISWOLD'S blast furnace in that city. The animal crossed the river upon the ice, from Greene County, after the carcass of a dead horse. Some boys observed him, and drove him into the city, where Mr. HARRIS attacked and dispatched him with a bar of iron. After it had ceased to breathe it was measured, and was found to be of the following dimensions: Length, from tip of his fore foot to the extreme of its rear foot, four feet four inches; height, twenty-two inches.

Meeting of State Prison Inspectors.

From the Albany Argus, Jan. 9.

The Board of Inspectors of State Prisons held a meeting at Sing Sing on Thursday afternoon, Messrs. MCNEIL, SOHMO and HAMMOND were present. There were numerous applicants for the several positions. The following appointments were made: Clerk of Sing Sing Prison, CASPER C. CHILDS, Jr., of Yonkers, to take effect Feb. 1. Rev. B. L. SCHOONMAKER, of Rotterdam, Schenectady County, was appointed Chaplain; Dr. COLLINS, of Sing Sing, Physician; Mr. HELAND, of Sing Sing, Storekeeper. Twenty-five keepers and nineteen guards at the Sing Sing Prison were removed, and their places supplied by Democrats from various parts of the State. Two Assistant Matrons for the Female Prison at Sing Sing were also appointed. Rev. DAVID A. SHEPARD, from Tioga County, was appointed Chaplain at the Auburn Prison, in place of E. L. IVES. HOLDEN OWEN, of Auburn, was appointed keeper in Auburn Prison. The Board adjourned to meet at Clinton Prison on Monday, the 11th inst.

CURRENT LITERATURE.

PALINODE.

Still thirteen years: 'tis Autumn now
On field and hill, in heart and brain;
The naked trees at evening sough;
The leaf to the forsaken bough
Sighs not—"We meet again!"

Two watched yon oriole's pendant dome,
That now is void, and dank with rain,
And one—O, hope more frail than foam!
The bird to his deserted home
Sings not—"We meet again!"

The loath gate swings with rusty creak;
Once, parting there, we played at pain;
There came a parting, when the weak
And fading lips essayed to speak
Vainly—"We meet again!"

Somewhere is comfort, somewhere faith,
Though thou in outer dark remain;
One sweet, sad voice ennobles death,
And still, for eighteen centuries saith
Softly—"Ye meet again!"

If earth another grave must bear,
Yet heaven hath won a sweeter strain,
And something whispers my despair,
That, from an orient chamber there,
Floats down, "We meet again!"

—*James Russell Lowell.*

DEVEREUX'S DREAM.

From "A Stable for Nightmares."

I give you this story only at second-hand; but you have it in substance—and he wasted few words over it—as Paul Devereux told it me.

It was not the only queer story he could have told about himself if he had chosen, by a good many, I should say. Paul's life had been an eminently unconventional one; the man's face certified to that—hard, bronzed, war-worn, seamed and scarred with strange battle-marks—the face of a man who had dared and done most things.

It was not his custom to speak much of what he had done, however. Probably only because he and I were little likely to meet again that he told me this I am free to tell you now.

We had come across one another for the first time for years that afternoon on the Italian Boulevart. Paul had landed a couple of weeks previously at Marseilles, from a long yacht-cruise in southern waters, the monotony of which we heard had been agreeably diversified by a little pirate-hunting and slave-chasing—the evil tongues called it piracy and slave-running; and certainly Devereux was quite equal to either *métier*; and he was about starting on a promising little filibustering expedition across the Atlantic, where the chances were he would be shot, and the certainty was that he would be starved. So perhaps he felt inclined to be a trifle more communicative than usual, as we sat late that night over a blazing pyre of logs and in a cloud of cavendish. At all events he was, and after this fashion.

I forget now exactly how the subject was led up to. Expression of some philosophic incredulity on my part regarding certain matters, followed by a ten minutes' silence on his side pregnant with unwonted words to come—that was it, perhaps. At last he said, more to himself, it seemed, than to me:

"Such stuff as dreams are made of. Well, who knows? You're a Sadducee, Bertie; you call this sort of thing, politely, indigestion. Perhaps you're right. But yet I had a queer dream once."

"Not unlikely," I assented.

"You're wrong; I never dream, as a rule. But, as I say, I had a queer dream once; and queer because it came literally true three years afterwards."

"Queer indeed, Paul."

"Happens to be true. What's queerer still, my dream was the means of my finding a man I owed a long score, and a heavy one, and of my paying him in full."

"Bad for the payee!" I thought. Paul's face had grown terribly eloquent as he spoke those last words. On a sudden the expression of it changed—another memory was stirring in him. Wonderfully tender the fierce eyes grew; wonderfully tender the faint, sad smile, that was like sunshine on storm-scathed granite. That smile transfigured the man before me.

"Ah, poor child—poor Lucille!" I heard him mutter.

That was it, was it? So I let him be. Presently he lifted his head. If he had let himself get the least thing out of hand for a moment, he had got back his self-mastery the next.

"I'll tell you that queer story, Bertie, if you like," he said.

The proposition was flatteringly unusual, but the voice was quite his own.

"Somehow I'd sooner talk than think about her," he went on after a pause.

I nodded. He might talk about this, you see, but I couldn't. He began with a question—an odd one:

"Did you ever hear I'd been married?"

Paul Devereux and a wife had always seemed and been to me a most unheard-of conjunction. So I laconically said,

"No."

"Well, I was once, years ago. She was my wife—that child—for a week. And then—"

I easily filled up the pause; but, as it happened, I filled it up wrongly; for he added:

"And then she was murdered."

I was not unused to our Paul's stony style of talk; but this last sentence was sufficiently startling.

"Eh?"

"Murdered—in her sleep. They never found the man who did it either, though I had Durbec and all the Rue de Jérusalem at work. But I forgave them that, for I found the man myself, and killed him."

He was filling his pipe again as he told me this, and he perhaps rammed the cavendish in a little tighter, but that was all. The thing was a matter of course; I knew my Paul well enough to know that. Of course he killed him.

"Mind you," he continued, kindling the black *brûle-gueule* the while—"mind you, I'd never seen this man before, never known of his existence, except in a way that—however, it was this way."

He let his grizzled head drop back on the cushions of his chair, and his eyes seemed to see the queer story he was telling enacted once more before him in the red hollows of the fire.

"As I said, it was years ago. I was waiting here in Paris for some fellows who were to join me in a campaign we'd arranged against the African big game. I never was more in for anything of that sort than I was then. I only tell you this to show you that the thing can't be accounted for by my nerves being out of order at all.

Well: I was dining alone that day at the Café Anglais. It was late when I sat down to my dinner in the little salon as usual. Only two other men were still lingering over theirs. All the time they stayed they bored me so persistently with some confounded story of a murder they were discussing, that I was once or twice more than half-inclined to tell them so. At last, though, they went away.

But their talk kept buzzing abominably in my head. When the waiter brought me the evening paper, the first thing that caught my eye was a circumstantial account of the *probable* way the fellow did his murder. I say probable, for they never caught him; and, as you will see directly, they could only suppose how it occurred.

It seemed that a well-known Paris banker, who was ascertained beyond doubt to have left one station alive and well, and with a couple of hundred thousand francs in a leathern *sac* under his seat, arrived at the next station the train stopped at with his throat cut and *minus* all his money, except a few bank-notes to no great amount, which the assassin had been wise enough to leave behind him. The train was a night express on one of the southern lines; the banker traveled quite alone, in a first-class carriage; and the murder must have taken place between midnight and 1 A. M. next morning. The newspapers supposed—rightly enough, I think—that the murderer must have entered the carriage *from without*, stabbed his victim in his sleep—there were no signs of any struggle—opened the *sac*, taken what he wanted, and retreated, loot and all, by the way he came. I fully indorsed my particular writer's opinion that the murderer was an uncommonly cool and clever individual, especially as I fancy he got clear off and was never afterward laid hands on.

When I had done that I thought I had done with the affair altogether. Not at all. I was regularly ridden with this confounded murder. You see the banker was rather a swell; everybody knew him; and that, of course, made it so shocking. So everybody kept talking about him at the Opera, and over the *baccarat* and *bouillotte* at La Topaze's later. To escape him I went to bed and smoked myself to sleep. And then a queer thing came to pass; I had a dream—I who never dream; and this is what I dreamed:

I saw a wide, rich country, that I knew. A starless night hung over it like a pall. I saw a narrow track running through it, straight both ways, for leagues. Something sped along the track with a hurtling rush and roar. This something, that at first had looked like a red-eyed devil, with dark sides full of dim fire, resolved itself, as I watched it, presently, into a more conventional night express train. It flew along, though, as no express train ever traveled yet; for all that, I was able to keep it quite easily in view. I could count the carriages as they whirled by. One—two—three—four—five—six; but I could only see distinctly into one. Into that one with perfect distinctness. Into that one I seemed forced to look.

It was the fourth carriage. Two people were in it. They sat in opposite corners; both were sleeping. The one who sat facing forward was a woman—a girl, rather. I could see that; but I couldn't see her face. The blind was drawn across the lamp in the roof, and the light was very dim; moreover, this girl lay back in the shadow. Yet I seemed to know her, and I knew that her face was very fair. She wore a cloak that shrouded her form completely, yet her form was familiar to me.

The figure opposite to her was a man's. Strangely familiar to me, too, this figure was. But, as he slept, his head had sunk upon his breast, and the shadow cast upon his face by the low-drawn traveling-cap he wore hid it from me. Yet if I had seemed to know the girl's face, I was certain I knew the man's. But as I could see, so I could remember, neither. And there was an absolute torture in this which I can't explain to you—in this inability, and in my inability to wake them from their sleep.

From the first I had been conscious of a desire to do that. This grew stronger every second. I tried to call to them and my tongue wouldn't move. I tried to spring toward them, to thrust out my arms and touch them, and my limbs were paralyzed. And then I tried to shut my eyes to what I knew must happen, and my eyes were held open, and dragged to look on in spite of me. And I saw this:

I saw the door of the carriage where these two sleepers, whose sleep was so horribly sound, were sitting—I saw this door open, and out of the thick darkness another face look in.

The light, as I have said, was very dim, but I could see this face as plainly as I can see yours. A large yellow face it was, like a wax mask. The lips were full, and lustful and cruel. The eyes were little eyes of an evil gray. This yellow streak marked the absence of the eyebrows; thin yellow hair showed itself under a huge fur traveling-cap. The whole face seemed to grow slowly into absolute distinctness as I looked, by the sort of devilish light that, as it were, radiated. I had chanced upon a good many damnable visages before then; but there was a cold fiendishness about this one such as I had seen on no man's face, alive or dead, till then.

The next moment the man this face belonged to was standing in the carriage, that seemed to plunge and sway more furiously, as though to waken them that still slept on. He wore a long fur traveling-robe, girt about the waist with a fur girdle. Abnormally tall and broad as he was, he looked in this dress gigantic. Yet there was a marvelous cat-like lightness and agility about all his movements.

He bent over the girl lying there helpless in her sleep. I don't make rash bargains as a rule, but I felt I would have given years of my life for five minutes of my lost freedom of limb just then. I tell you the torture was infernal.

The assassin—I knew he was an assassin—bent awhile, gloatingly, over the girl. His great yellow hands were both bare, and on the forefinger of the right hand I could see some great stone blazing like an evil eye. In that right hand there gleamed something else. I saw him draw it slowly from his sleeve, and, as he drew it, turn round and look at the other sleeper with an infernal triumphant malignity and hate the devil himself might have envied. But the man he looked at slept heavily on. And then—God! I feel the agony I felt in my dream then now!—then I saw the great yellow hand, with the great evil eye upon it, lifted murderously, and the bright steel it held shimmer as the assassin turned again and bent his yellow face down closer to that other face hidden from me in the shadow—the girl's face, that I knew was so fair.

How can I tell this? * * * The blade flashed and fell. * * * There was the sound of a heavy sigh stifled under a heavy hand. * * *

Then the huge form of the assassin was reared erect, and the bloated yellow face seemed to laugh silently, while the hand that held the steel pointed at the sleeping man in diabolical menace.

And so the huge form and the bloated yellow face seemed to fade away while I watched.

The express rushed and roared through the blinding darkness without; the sleeping man slept on still; till suddenly a strong light fell full upon him, and he woke.

And then I saw why I had been so certain that I knew him. For, as he lifted his head, I saw his face in the strong light.

And the face was my own face; the sleeper was myself."

Paul Devereux made a pause in his queer story. Except when he had spoken of the girl, he had spoken in his usual cool, hard way. The pipe he had been smoking all the time was smoked out. He took time to fill another before he went on. I said never a word, for I guessed who the sleeping girl was.

"Well," Paul remarked presently, "that was a devilish queer dream, wasn't it. You'll account for it by telling me I'd been so pestered with the story of the banker's murder that I naturally had nightmare; perhaps, too, that my digestion was out of order. Call it a nightmare, call it dyspepsia, if you like. I don't, because—. But you'll see why I don't directly.

At the same moment that my dream-self awoke in my dream, my actual self woke in reality, and with the same ghastly horror.

I say the same horror, for neither then nor afterward could I separate my one-self from my other-self. They seemed identical; so that this queer dream made a more lasting impression upon me than you'd think. However, in the life I led that sort of thing couldn't last very long. Before I came back from Africa I had utterly forgotten all about it. Before I left Paris, though, and while it was quite fresh in my memory, I sketched the big murderer just as I had seen him in my dream. The great yellow face, the great broad frame in the fur traveling-robe, the great hand with the great evil eye upon it—everything, carefully and minutely, as though I had been going to paint a portrait that I wanted to make life-like. I think at the time I had some such intention. If I had, I never fulfilled it. But I made the sketch, as I say, carefully; and then I forgot all about it.

Time passed—three years, nearly. I was wintering in the south of France that year. There it was that I met her—Lucille. Old D'Avray, her father, and I had met before in Algeria. He was dying now. He left the child on his deathbed to me. The end was I married her.

Poor little thing! I think I might have made her happy—who knows? She used to tell me often she was happy with me. Poor little thing!

Well, we were to come straight to London. That was Lucille's notion. She wanted to go to my London first—nowhere else. Now I would rather have gone anywhere else, but, naturally, I let the child have her way. She seemed nervously eager about it, I remembered afterward; and seemed to have a nervous objection to every other place I proposed. But I saw or suspected nothing to make me question her very closely, or the reasons for her preference for our grimy old Pandemonium. What could I suspect? Not the truth. If I only had! If I had only guessed what it was that made her, as she said, long to be safe there already. Safe? What had she to fear with me? Ah, what indeed!

So we started on our journey to England. It was a cold, dark night, early in March. We reached Lyons somewhere about seven. I should have stayed there that night only for Lucille. She entreated me so earnestly and with such strange vehemence to go on by the night mail to Paris that at last, to satisfy her, I consented; though it struck me unpleasantly at the time that I had let her travel too long already, and that this feverishness was the consequence of over-fatigue. But she became pacified at once when I told her it should be as she wanted, and declared she should sleep perfectly well in the carriage with me beside her. She should feel quite safe then, she said.

Safe! Where safer? you might ask. Nowhere, I believed. Alone with me—surely nowhere safer. The Paris express was a short train that night; but I managed to secure a compartment for ourselves. I left Lucille in her corner there while I went across to the buffet to fill a flask. I was gone barely five minutes, but when I came back the change in the child's face fairly startled me. I had seen it last with the smile it always wore for me on it, looking so childishly happy in the lamp-light. Now it was all gray-pale and distorted; and the great blue eyes told me directly with what.

Fear—sudden, terrible fear—I thought. But fear? Fear of what? I asked her. She clung close to me half-sobbing awhile before she could answer, and then she told me—nothing. There was nothing the matter, only she had felt a pain—a cruel pain—at her heart, and it had frightened her. Yes, that was it, it had frightened her, but it had passed; but she was well, quite well again now.

All this time her eyes seemed to be telling me another story; but I said nothing; she was obviously too excited already. I did my best to soothe her, and I succeeded. She told me she felt quite well once more before we started. No, she had rather, much rather, go on to Paris, as I had said, to-night. She should sleep all the way, if no one came into the carriage to disturb her. No one could come in? Then nothing could be better.

And so it was that she and I started that night by the Paris mail.

I made her up a bed of rugs and wraps upon the cushions; but she had rather rest her head upon my shoulder, she said, and feel my arm about her; nothing could hurt her then. Ah, strange how she harped on that.

She lay there, then, as she loved best—with her head resting on my shoulder, not sleeping much or soundly; uneasily, with sudden waking starts, and with glances round her, till I would speak to her. And then she would look up into my face and smile, and so drop into that uneasy sleep again. And I would think she was over-tired, that was all; and reproach myself with having let her come on. And three or four hours passed like this; and then we had got as far as Dijon.

But the child was fairly worn out now, and she offered no opposition when I asked her to let me pillow her head on something softer than my shoulder. So I folded a great thick shawl she was too well cloaked to need, and she made that her pillow.

We were rushing full swing through the wild, dark night, when she lifted up her face and bade me kiss her and bid her sleep well. And I put my arm round her, and kissed the child's loving lips—for the last time while she lived. Then I flung myself on the seat opposite her; and, watching her till she slept soundly and peacefully, slept at last myself also. I had drawn the blind across the lamp in the roof, and the light in the carriage was very dim.

How long I slept I don't know; it couldn't have been more than an hour and a half, because the express was slackening speed for its first halt beyond Dijon. I had slept heavily I know, but I woke with a sudden, sharp sense of danger that made me broad awake, and strung every nerve in a moment. The sort of feeling you have when you wake on a prairie, where you have come across Indian sign, on outpost-duty, when your *fieldsman* prowls gently your cloak. You know what I mean.

I was on my feet at once. As I said, the light in the carriage was very dim, and the shadow was deepest where Lucille lay. I looked there instinctively. She must have moved in her sleep, for her face was turned away from me; and the cloak I had put so carefully about her had partly fallen off. But she slept on still. Only soundly, very soundly; she scarcely seemed to breathe. And—*did* she breathe?

A ghastly fear ran through my blood, and froze it. I understood why I had wakened. In my nostrils was an awful odor that I knew well enough. I bent over her; I touched her. Her face was very cold; her eyes glared glassily at me; my hands were wet with something. My hands were wet with her blood—her blood!

I tore away the blind from the lamp, and then I could see that my wife of a week lay there stabbed straight to the heart—dead—dead beyond doubting; murdered in her sleep."

Devereux's stern, low voice shook ever so little as he spoke those last words; and we both sat very silent after them for a good while. Only when he could trust his utterance again he went on.

A curious piece of devilry, wasn't it? That child—whom had she ever harmed? I remember I thought that, in a dull, confused sort of way, when I found myself alone in that carriage with her lying dead on the cushions before me. Alone with her—you understand? It was confusing.

I pass over what immediately followed. The express came duly to a halt; and then I called people to me, and—and the Paris express went on without that particular carriage.

The inquiry began before some local authority next day. Very little came of it. What could come of it, unless they had convicted me of the murder of this child I would have given my own life to save?

They might have done that at home; but they knew better here, and didn't. They couldn't find me the actual assassin, however; though I believe they did their best. All they found was his weapon, which he must have purposely left behind. I asked for this, and got it. It gave their Police no clue; and it gave me none.

It was a plain, double-edged, admirably-tempered dagger—a very workmanlike article, indeed. On the cross hilt of it I swore one day that I would live thenceforth for one thing alone—the discovery of the murderer of old D'Avray's child, whom I had promised him to care for before all. When I had found this man, whoever he was, I also swore that I would kill him. Kill him myself, you understand; without any of the law's delay or uncertainty, without troubling *bourreau* or hangman. Kill him as he had killed her—to do this was what I meant to live for. There was war to the knife between him and me.

I started, of course, under one heavy disadvantage. He knew me, probably, whereas I didn't know him at all. When he found that his amiable intention of fixing the crime on me had been frustrated, it must, I imagined, have occurred to him that the said crime might eventually be fixed by me on him. And he had proved himself to be a person who didn't stick at trifles. It behooved me, therefore, to go to work cautiously. But I hadn't fought Indians for nothing; and I was very cautious. I waited very quiet till I got a clue. It was a curious one; and I got it in this way. It struck me one day, suddenly, that I had heard of a murder precisely similar to this already. I could not at first call the thing to mind; but presently I remembered—my dream. And then I asked myself this: Had not this murder been done before my eyes three years ago?

I came to the conclusion that the circumstances of the murder in my dream were absolutely identical with the circumstances of the actual crime. Yes, the girl whose face in that dream I had never been able to see was Lucille. Yes; the assassin whose face I had seen so plainly in that dream was the real assassin. In short, I believe the murder had been rehearsed before me three years previous to its actual commital.

Now this sounds rather wild. Yet I came to this conviction quite coolly and deliberately. It *was* a conviction. Assuming it to be true, the odds against me grew shorter directly; *for I had the portrait of the man I wanted drawn myself the day after I had seen him in my dream.* And the original of that portrait was a man not to be easily mistaken, supposing him to exist at all. The day I came across that sketch of him in that old forgotten sketch-book of mine, I was as sure he did exist as that I was alive myself. What I had to do was to find this man, and then I never doubted I should find the man I wanted. You see how the odds had shortened. If he knew me I knew him now, and he had no notion that I did know him. It was a good deal fairer fight between us.

I fought it out alone. My story was hardly one the Rue de Jérusalem would have acted upon; and, besides, I wanted no interference. So, with the portrait before me, I sat down and began to consider who this man was, and why he had murdered that child. The big, burly frame, the heavy yellow face, the sandy-yellow hair, the physiognomy generally, was Teutonic. My man I put down as a North German. Now there were, and are probably, plenty of men who would have no objection whatever to put a knife into me, if they got the chance; but this man, whom I had never met, could have no such quarrel as theirs with me. His quarrel with me must have been, then, Lucille. Yes, that was it—Lucille. I began to see clearly a thwarted, devilish passion—a cool, infernal revenge. The child had feared something of this sort; had perhaps seen him that night. This explained her nervous terror, her nervous anxiety to stop nowhere, to travel on. In that carriage of that express train, alone with me—where could she be safer? This accounted, too, for her anxiety to reach England. He would not dare follow her there, she had thought, or, at least, could not without my noticing him. And then she would have told me. She had not told me before evidently because she had feared for me too, in a quarrel with this man. She must, innocent child as she was, have had some instinctive knowledge of what he was capable. * * * Ay, a cool, infernal revenge, indeed. To kill her; to fix the murder on me. That dagger he had left behind. * * * The apparent impossibility of any one's entering the carriage as he must have entered it at all, to say nothing of the almost absolute impossibility of doing so without disturbing either of us—you see it might have gone hard with me if a British jury had had to decide on the case.

Well, to cut this as short as may be, I made up my mind that the man I wanted was a North German; that he had conceived a hideous passion for Lucille before I knew her; that she had shrunk from it and him so unmistakably, that he had no chance; that my taking her away as my wife, to which he might have been a witness, drove him to a hideous revenge; that, hearing we were going to England, and seeing that we were likely to stop nowhere on the way, and so give him a chance of doing what he had made up his mind to do, he had decided to do what he had done as he had done it,—counting on finding us asleep as he had found us, or on his strength if it came to a fight between him and me; but coolly reckless enough to brave everything in any case. And the devil aiding, he had in great part and only too well succeeded. He was now either so far satisfied that, if I made no move against him—and how, he might think, could I?—he, feeling himself all safe, would let me be; or, on the other hand, he did not feel safe, and was not satisfied, and was arranging for my being disposed of by-and-by. I considered the latter frame of mind the most probable one; I meant to work cautiously, as I say. I ascertained that Lucille had made no mention of any obnoxious *prétendant* at any time; I didn't expect to find she had, her terror of the man was too intense. But this man must have met her somewhere—where?

When old D'Avray came home to die, his daughter was just leaving her Paris *pensionnat*. All through his last illness he had seen no visitor but me, and Lucille had never quitted him. Besides, I had been there all the time. I presumed, then, that this man and she had met in Paris; and I believe they were only likely to have met at one of the half-dozen houses where the child would now and again be asked. I got a list of all these. One name only struck me; it happened to be a German name—Steinmetz. I wondered if Monsieur Steinmetz was my man. In the meantime, who was he? I had no trouble in finding that out. Monsieur Steinmetz was a German banker of good standing and repute, reasonably well off, and recently left a widower. Personally? *Dame*, personally Monsieur Steinmetz was a great man and a fat, with a big face and blond hair, and the appearance of what he really was—a *bon vivant* and a *bon enfant* yet *n'avait jamais fait de mal à personne—allez!* Ah, yes; in effect, Madame had died about a year ago, and Monsieur had been inconsolable for a long time. He had changed his residence now, and inhabited a house in one of the new streets off the Champs Elysées.

From another source I discovered that, in the lifetime of Mme. Steinmetz, Lucille was frequently in the house. She had ceased to come there about the date of the commencement of Madame's sudden illness. I got this information by degrees, while I lay *perdu* in an old haunt of mine in the Pays Latin yonder; for I had always had an idea that I should find the man I wanted in Paris. When I had got it, I thought I should like to see Monsieur Steinmetz, the agreeable banker. One night I strolled up as far as his new residence in the street off the Champs Elysées. Monsieur Steinmetz lived on the first floor. There was a brilliant light there. Monsieur Steinmetz was entertaining friends, it seemed.

It was a fine night; I established myself out of sight under the doorway of an unfinished house opposite, and waited. I don't know why; perhaps I fancied that when his friends were gone, the fineness of the night might induce Monsieur Steinmetz to take a stroll, and that then I should be able to gratify my curiosity. You see, I knew that if he were my man, I should know him directly. I waited a good while; shadows crossed the lighted blinds; once a big, broad shadow appeared there, that made me fancy I mightn't have been waiting for nothing after all, somehow. Presently Monsieur Steinmetz's guests departed, and in a little while after there appeared on the little balcony of Monsieur Steinmetz's apartment *the man I wanted*. There was a moon that night, and the cold white light fell on the great yellow face, with the full lustful lips, and the full cruel chin, just as I had seen the light fall on it in my dream. It was the same face, Bertie; the same face, the same man. I couldn't be mistaken. I had no doubt. I *knew* that the assassin of my wife, of that tender, innocent, helpless child, stood there, twenty yards from me, on that balcony.

I had got myself pretty well in hand, and it was as well. I never moved. The face I knew turned presently toward the spot where I stood hidden—the face I had seen in my dream, beyond all doubting. The evil gray eyes glanced carelessly into the shadow, and up and down the quiet street; and then Monsieur Steinmetz, humming an air, got inside the window again, and closed it after him. Once more the great burly shadow that had at first told me I should not wait in that dark doorway in vain crossed the blinds, and then it disappeared. I saw my man no more that night; but I had seen enough. I knew who he was now, and where to find him.

As I walked along home I thought what I would do. I quite meant to kill Monsieur Steinmetz; but I also meant to have no *démêlés* with an Imperial Procureur and the Cour d'Assises for doing so. I didn't want to murder him, either. I thought I would wait a little for the chance of a suitable opportunity for settling my business satisfactorily. And I did wait. I turned this delay to account, and got together a case of circumstantial evidence against my man that, though perhaps it might have broken down in a law court, would have been alone amply sufficient for me.

The reason why Lucille's visits to the banker's house ceased was, it appeared, because Mme. Steinmetz had conceived all at once a jealous dislike to her. How far this was owing to Lucille herself I could well understand; but I could understand Madame's jealousy equally well. Madame's illness, strangely sudden, dated from the cessation of Lucille's visits. Was it hard to find a cause for that illness—a cause for the wife's subsequent suspected death? I thought not. Then had followed Lucille's departure from Paris. The child's anxiety for her father hid her other fear from his eyes and mine; but that fear must have been on her then. With us she forgot it in time; yet it or another reason had always prevented all mention of what had occasioned it. She became my wife. At that very time I easily ascertained that Steinmetz was absent from Paris; less easily, but indubitably, that he had, at all events, been as far south as Lyons. At Lyons it must have been that Lucille first discovered he was dogging us. Hence her alarm, which I had remembered, and her anxiety to proceed on our journey without stopping for the night, as I had previously arranged. The morning after the murder Steinmetz reappeared in Paris. From the hour at which he was seen at the *gare*, it was certain that he had traveled by the night express train in which Lucille and I had started for Lyons; and he wore that morning a traveling-coat of fur in all respects similar to the one I remembered so well.

If I had ever had any doubt of any man after actually seeing him, I should probably have convinced myself that he was my man by the general tendency of these facts, which I got at slowly and one by one. But I had no need of such evidence, and of course no case, even with such evidence, for a court of law. However, courts of law I had never intended to trouble in the matter.

The opportunity I was waiting was some time before it offered. Monsieur Steinmetz was a man of regular habits, I found—from his first-floor in the street off the Champs Elysées, every morning at eleven, to the Bourse; thence to his bureau hard by till four; from his bureau to his *café*, where he read papers and played dominoes till six; and then home slowly by the Boulevarts. He might consider himself tolerably safe from me while he led this sort of life, even supposing he was aware he was incurring any danger. I don't think he troubled much about that; till one night, when, over the count of the beloved domino-points, his eyes met mine fixed right upon him. I had arranged this little surprise to see how it would affect him.

Perhaps my gaze may have expressed something more than the mere distraction I intended; but I noticed—though a more indifferent observer might easily have failed to notice—how the great yellow face, expanded in childish interest in the childish game, seemed suddenly to grow gray and harden; how the fat smile became a cruel baring of sharp white teeth; how the fat chin squared itself. The man knew me, and scented danger.

A moment's reflection convinced Monsieur Steinmetz, though, that it could be by no means so certain that I knew him; five minutes' observation of me more than half satisfied me that I did not. Yet what did I want there? What was I doing in Paris? This might have concerned him nearly, he must have thought.

I kept my own face in order, and watched his. It wasn't an easy one to read; but, you see, I had studied it closely, and in a way he couldn't have dreamed of. Monsieur Steinmetz was outwardly his wonted self, but inwardly not quite comfortable when he rose; and I saw the evil eye gleam on his great yellow finger as he took out his purse to pay the *garçon*, just as I had seen it when that finger pointed at myself in my dream. I felt curious sensations, Bertie, as I sat there and looked abstractedly at Monsieur Steinmetz. I wondered how long it would be before—. But my time hadn't come yet. He went out without another glance at me. I saw his huge form on the other side of the street when I left the *café* in my turn. This I had expected. Monsieur Steinmetz was naturally curious. It was hardly possible that I should know him; but it was quite certain that he ought to know all about me. So, when I moved on, he moved on; in short, Monsieur Steinmetz dogged me up one street and down another, till he finally dogged me home to my hiding place in the Pays Latin. He did it very well, too—much better than you would have expected from so apparently unwieldy a *mouchard*. But I remembered how lightly he could move.

Next day I had, of course, disappeared from my old quarters, and gone no one knew where. I suppose Monsieur Steinmetz didn't like this fact when he heard of it. It might have seemed suspicious. Suppose I had recognized him? In that case I had evidently a little game of my own, and was as evidently desirous to keep it dark. He was a cool hand; but I fancy my man began to get a little uneasy; He took some trouble to find me again. After a while I permitted him to do that. Once found, he seemed determined I should not be lost sight of for want of watching. I permitted that, too; it helped play my game, and I wanted to bring it to an end. To which intent, Monsieur Steinmetz got to hear from sources best known to himself as much of my plans as should bring him to the state I wanted. That was a dangerous state. I wanted to get him to think that I was dangerous enough to be worth putting out of the way. I presume he was aware there were, or would be, weak joints in his armor, impenetrable as it seemed; and he preferred not risking the ordeal of legal battle if he could help it. At all events, he elected at last to rid himself of a person who might be dangerous, and was troublesome, by the shortest and the simplest means.

I say so because when, believing my man was ripe for this, I left Paris about midday for a certain secluded little spot on the sea coast, I saw one of Monsieur Steinmetz's employés on the platform; and because, two days after my arrival in my secluded spot, I met Monsieur Steinmetz in person, newly arrived also. Now this was exactly what I had intended and anticipated. Monsieur Steinmetz had come down there to put me out of his way, if he could. He passed me, leisurely strolling in the opposite direction, humming his *favorite aria*, bigger and yellower than ever, the evil eye fiery on his finger. His own eyes shot me an evil fire; but he said nothing. * * * I saw he was ripe, though. * * * My time was close at hand.

It came. Monsieur Steinmetz and I met once more in the very place where I, knowing my ground, had intended we should meet. It was a dip in the cliffs like a hollow palm, and just there the cliff jutted out a good bit, with a sheer fall on the rocks below. It was a gray afternoon, at the end of Summer. The wind was rising fast; there was a thunder of heavy waves already.

I think he had been dogging me; but I hadn't chosen to let him get up to me till now. We were quite out of sight when he had reached the level bottom of the dip, where I had halted—quite out of sight, and quite alone. To do him justice, he came on steadily enough. His face was liker the sketch I had made of it, liker the face I had seen in my dream, than it had ever looked before. Evidently he had made up his mind. * * * At last, then! * * * Well, I had been waiting long! * * * He was close beside me.

"*Ah! bon jour, cher Monsieur Steinmetz.*"

"So!" he said, his little eyes contracting like a cobra's. "Ah! Monsieur knows my name?"

"Among other things about you—yes."

"So?" The yellow face was turning grayer and harder every minute—liker and liker to my likeness of it. "And what other things? Has it never appeared to you that this you do, have been doing—this meddling may be dangerous, *hein*?"

He had changed his tone, as he had changed the person in which he addressed me. Yes, he had certainly made up his mind. And his big right hand was hidden inside his waistcoat, so that I could not see the evil eye I knew was on his finger.

"Dangerous!" he repeated slowly.

"Possibly."

"Ah, surely; I shall crush you!"

"Try."

"In good time; wait. You plot against me. Take care; I am strong; I warn you. There must be an end of this, you understand, or—"

He nodded his big head significantly.

"You are right," I told him; "there must be an end. It is coming."

"So?"

"Yes; I know you. You know me now."

"I know you. What do you want?"

"To kill you."

"So?"

"Yes; as you killed her."

"As I killed her? That is it, then? You know that?"

"I know that."

"Well, it is true. I killed her. Now you can guess what I am going to do to you—to you, curse you!—whom she loved."

The very face I had seen in my dream now, Bertie, the very face! There was something beside the evil eye that gleamed in his right hand when he drew it from his breast. Once more he spoke:

"Yes, I killed her. I meant worse for you. You escaped that; but you will not escape me now. Fool! were you mad to do this? Did I not hate you enough? And I would have let you be. Ah, die, then, if you will have it so!"

His heavy right arm swung high as he spoke, and I saw the sharp steel gleam as it turned to fall. And I twisted from his grip, and caught the falling arm, and bent it till the dagger dropped to the ground, and then, for a fierce, desperate, devilish minute, I had him in my clutch, dragging him nearer the smooth, slippery edge. He was no match for me at this I knew, and he knew; but he held me with the hold of his despair, and I could not loose myself. Both of us together, he meant; but not I. Yet I only freed myself just as he rolled exhausted, but clutching at the tough, short bushes wildly, toward the brink, and partly over it. * * * Only the hold of his hands between him and his death. And I knelt above him with the knife in my hand that was stained with her blood.

The great yellow face, ashen now in its mortal agony, looked silently up at me for three or four awful seconds; and then—then it disappeared.

"Bah!" Paul concluded, "that was the end of it."

SIR JOSHUA REYNOLDS.—REYNOLDS was made by nature a courtier, which all fashionable portrait painters should be. He approached his sitters in the mental attitude of adulation; he was all things to all men; he could share in the foibles of ladies, treat tenderly their frailties, and even make their weaknesses appear as pretty graces upon canvas. A fashionable portrait painter and a successful physician alike depend on manners. REYNOLDS received six sitters a day; he valued his time at five guineas the hour; he made £6,000 a year; painted, during his life, considerably above two thousand pictures, and left behind him a goodly fortune of £80,000. As for his art, he had at command as many styles as sitters might be in waiting. His several manners admit of ready analysis. The first broad division is between male portraits on one hand, and female portraits on the other; at Kensington we marked something like a dozen of each not less than superlative in art-quality. Other distinctive differences in style are obvious. Thus, we have seen that for the Dilettanti Society REYNOLDS deemed the manner of the Italian Cinque-cento or Renaissance most appropriate. Another marked class, represented by MANSFIELD, THURLOW, LIFFORD, Lord Chancellor of Ireland, and Sir JOHN CUST, Speaker of the House of Commons, is studiously stately and senatorial—gravely judicial, as if the weight of law and the ponderous volume of constitutional history lay heavily on learned brows. "It is impossible for any one to be so wise as THURLOW looks." The portrait of this renowned Chancellor has power and command, manliness and individuality, the trappings of office are made subservient to pictorial purposes. Draperies with REYNOLDS were never merely decorative—they assumed a meaning; they were made to fall into place; they assert no more than their due. An artist less studious of relative keeping in a composition might, in a portrait such as that of LIFFORD, Lord Chancellor of Ireland, have lost himself in costume; REYNOLDS, on the contrary, used robes but as seemly foils to humanity. A management no less consummate is seen in that magnificent portrait of MANSFIELD, seated in scarlet and ermine robes. REYNOLDS was not to be frightened by reds; when, as here, he had to encounter hot colors, he sought not the balance of negatives or neutrals, but absolutely outbid what was bright by tones still brighter. Look how fearlessly does the painter lay on his pigments! as if he thought thereby to add opulence to his work. His hand played and toyed with his subject; his pencil was swift in its sweep, yet his clenching touch could be direct and keen as a sabre thrust. The artist, too, had a happy knack of knowing just where to leave off, what to keep slight, sketchy and suggestive; thus spirit in execution and transparency of color are seldom lost in over-elaboration. These portraits of senators and judges are not surpassed for easy dignity and quiet power.

REYNOLDS owed his mental culture and his literary skill in no small degree to the brilliant company he kept. Yet we cannot say that in return he treated his intellectual friends to the best of his art. The literary profession had hardly in his day risen to the import of a "fourth estate;" at all events, REYNOLDS, a Whig in name, but a courtier by nature, reserved the riches of his palette for members of the aristocracy. His associates and his equals, OLIVER GOLDSMITH, EDMUND BURKE and Dr. JOHNSON, were painted plainly, as with off-hand, familiar pencil, that cared not to palliate an error or disguise a weakness. JOHNSON was not well pleased thus to be brought down to the level of his own humanity. When the Doctor saw his portrait, he exclaimed, "REYNOLDS may paint himself as deaf as he chooses, but he shall not make me blinking Sam." Yet at Kensington were heads such as those of "Baretti," tutor in the Thrale family, and "Bartolozzi," the engraver, which could not be accounted worse for the truth-speaking treatment deemed by the painter most consonant with the commoners of the land. Admirable, if not inimitable, are these two portraits for firmness in form, for individuality in character, for decision in handling, and for delicious concords evoked from simple grays, greens and browns. REYNOLDS treated grandees, who lived sumptuously, with the glittering gold of Venice; on the other hand, artists, literary men and others, who sat like Lazarus at the gate of Dives, were clothed in sombre sackcloth, after the manner of REMBRANDT and Dutch masters.

REYNOLDS' most witching manner was reserved for ladies and the children who sported round their mothers' knee. At least twelve such pictures we have marked in the Kensington catalogue, as supreme for beauty, grace and delicacy. Specially may we mention two compositions—the one, "The Daughters of Earl Waldegrave," exquisite for grace, fancy, delicacy, sense of beauty and refined art-treatment; the other, "Lady Crewe and Mrs. Bouverie," seated in a garden, under a tree; a portrait-picture charming for play of fancy, delicious in color, tone, light and shade. The grays here are pearly, the yellows and browns golden, the reds as of ruby shining from a shady place, the blues cool as the morning when breaking into day. The supreme art of female portraiture obtained its triumph in "The Duchess of Devonshire and her infant Child," a truly glorious composition, which, at Kensington, as ten years prior in Manchester, created absolute furor, at least among the very few who kindle into enthusiasm as all in the presence of a picture, simply artistic, and nothing more. REYNOLDS here bursts into unwonted rapture, the composition lives in movement, the lines are boldly varied yet justly balanced, and between figures and background is preserved a perfect correspondence of tone and color.

REYNOLDS, by contact with high and imaginative schools, redeemed portraiture from dull conventionality and stupid routine. He sought ever for some plea to pass into a picture of fancy. His portraits of KITTY FISHER and NELLY O'BRIEN are more than portraits. "The Fortune-teller" is ardent as ARIAN. "Mrs. Sheridan, in character of St. Cecilia," has grace and upgazing wonder in common with Guido. This apotheosis of portraiture soars to a summit in the allegorical figure of Mrs. SIDDONS as the Tragic Muse. Many of the painter's pictures at Kensington had greater delicacy in tone, more tenderness in grays, more of the blush of the rose and of the purity of the lily, but none was its equal as a conception—as a flash of thought across the field of imagination.—*Contemporary Review.*

THE STAINED CHURCH WINDOW.

How brightly glowed the morning sun,
Through that great window-pane,
Streaming down on the altar like
A rainbow-rill of rain.
The Apostles in their niches,
And martyr'd saints grew bright
As radiant shone their garments
In that celestial light.

I look'd up to the window, as
The choir softly sang,
And a flood of rainbow colors
Streamed through the panes along;
And hosts of angels bright and fair,
Crown'd martyrs robed in white,
Were looking through those window-panes
With rapture infinite.

Down look'd they all so tenderly,
Into the transept dim,
And softly join'd the choristers
In the sweet evening hymn.
Nor did they float from earth away,
As visions always fade,
Leaving a blank reality
Where Heaven's light earth array'd

But fix'd upon the window there,
Stain'd on the lozenged pane,
Were all these saints and angels fair,
In that dim hallow'd fane;
I wonder sometimes, as I look,
If they will float away
From that old cathedral window
In the chapel where I pray.

THE TYRANNY OF MARRIED PEOPLE.—We think it was LAMB who made a pathetic complaint against the endearments and exchanges of married couples in his presence. In his quaint style, the humorist let out that on such occasions he felt entirely subdued, awkward, and desolate, that he also experienced a sense of injury and as if there were an indirect attack made upon his peace of mind. We should say that most persons of single views would feel very much as LAMB did under similar circumstances; but there is another situation, not of so pronounced a kind, in which a bachelor is often made conscious of certain social advantages possessed by the married man. Even in good circles, a visitor may observe a constant flashing of signals between the married guests. It is perhaps needless to remark that such messages are confined, when there is propriety, to the wives and their respective husbands; but in any case, the fact of these going about, combined with the consciousness that he of all assembled has nothing in common with the notions that prompt them, render the bachelor, if not for a moment unhappy, at least impelled to fall back upon those cynical consolations which have been specially designed for celibates. He may note that if he addresses a remark to Mrs. A. who sits next him, Mr. A. at the other end of the table seems to have it conducted to him by a process of sympathy which we must leave mesmerists or Mr. HOME to discover. When Mrs. A. replies, A. looks up with a glance of intelligence, although his attention is due, and indeed is given, to the conversation of those in his immediate neighborhood. You must know that what you say and what you do will be subjected on your departure to a dual criticism, when he has the dangerous advantages of being neither public nor responsible, and which being the sum of two experiences, one male and one female, often possesses an accuracy terrible for the subject of it to contemplate. For instance, supposing you are the sole bachelor at a country house. A few of the men remain up to smoke a last cigar, having been almost audibly cautioned (you can hear or see the notice) against overstaying a short leave of absence. One by one, they disappear, except, perhaps, an extra polite or courageous gentleman who is good enough to see you suffering from a dim sense of injury, and remains longer than the rest. At length he goes, and you are left. Next morning you may be perfectly certain that if you were thought worth a discussion, you have been thoroughly weighed, measured and done for, in that mysterious conclave at which there are no witnesses. If you only study or draw out the men a little, ten to one you will get from them what the wives think of you, and perhaps even what they have said; for there are men with clever wives who do not object to give you a quiet prod of the bodkin they are proud of. But the wives—sweet hypocrites!—conceal their opinion from most, though if you watch their faces off guard, you catch a glimpse of it. Here, without doubt, the married man has a social power far beyond the isolated and "wild ass" independence of the bachelor. It has been settled that the wife selects her husband's friends after marriage. She weeds them at her own taste, and plants others more in accord with her sentiments. And indeed she does this constantly, to the end of the chapter; and, as a rule, she is right in her instincts. For a woman in this way acts in a great measure from instinct, aided by the direct knowledge which she extracts from her husband, and which has been perhaps imparted to him in bursts of confidence never intended for conveyance to her.

Even where a husband and wife are on cool terms, a bachelor will find that their forces are, as a rule, still kept for the mutual assistance of each other. If the wild ass kicks up his heels in unlawful places, and it comes to be known by the husband, the high links of the married animal are not unrecorded in the books of the wife, although the latter is in public anything but cordial to her spouse. It is a dreadful blunder (to say nothing of its intense meanness) for a bachelor to hint a fault in his friend's wife to the husband of the lady. He probably deserves to be knocked down in the first place; but, if that is not done to him, he has forever made an enemy for himself of the lady, who will inevitably be informed of the indiscretion. The reverse is also true. If you agree, even in a fatal hour, with a woman who complains of slight imperfections in her husband, she will never forgive you for the sympathy. You must also beware of contradicting her, as you may run the risk of being considered a hypocrite. It is better in such circumstances to say something perfectly vacuous, better still to beat a retreat from the dangerous point as gracefully as you can. Bachelordom is most assuredly helpless in many particulars when opposed to the united powers of man and wife, and it may be hinted that there is, besides the special attitude of strength enjoyed by each man and wife, a general freemasonry among the married designed to depress and "discover" the single. Perhaps this arises from a notion that the bachelor is giving a bad example to the world, that he must be deficient in courage, as he has not ventured on the grand enterprise by which society, as the phrase goes, is kept together. We do not now refer to the casual petting of an eligible, which is done as a matter of business, nor indeed to the general social entertainment of single people, who are treated quite as well as they could expect, but to an almost undefinable line being drawn, a position being assumed from which the married look down on the single and think them small. Bachelors, on the other hand, are not sufferers from the union and consultation of husband and wife when they are careful to win the good will of both, and no doubt when a mistaken estimate is made by one of the two parties sitting in judgment, the other often endeavors to correct the calculation. On this score, however, we merely observe that those who have acquired the good graces of the wife, have not the odds against them in any debate which may ensue.—*London Review.*

THE CITY AND SCENERY OF ATHENS.—Athens lies all below; every house, and, if you like, much of the economy of every house, is visible; the Acropolis, though at considerable distance, and all the hills of the ancient city are also beneath; the tall ship masts in the harbor of Piræus rest on the sea between the port and Salamis; southward lies the Isle of Ægina, and northward the mountains about Eleusis and Megara, while far in the middle distance the citadel of Corinth rises like a huge mound, which would seem large were it not for the snow-mountains behind.

We descended—not a very easy task—and walked toward the plain, in the direction of the ancient Academy, where PLATO lived and taught. A good deal of building land—much in the same awful condition which renders the suburbs of London so melancholy to every one but speculative builders—lies between the city and the cultivated plain of Athens. Here and there a stockade of stone and mortar defeats any attempt at a short cut; the farmers' houses, especially in the neighborhood of the city, are generally constructed like small walled towns, including house and stock and implements, all hidden by the wall.

The narrow, zigzag lanes between olive groves are a pleasant change after traversing this neutral land, which is neither urban nor rural. It would be too bold for me to say that some of these olives, with gnarled trunks, many having the thickness of a large oak, have shaded PLATO in his walks. But I have no doubt they are of immense age, and if they are not the very olives of the time of PLATO, no one, at least, will unkindly dispute their claim to be descended from the identical olive which sprang up—probably covered with ripe fruit—at the command of Minerva. After the glaring sun and dust of the streets and roads of Athens it is delightful to gain the shade of these olive trees, where dust, the plague of the city, is not, and where rippling waters seems always to be flooding some one or other of the irrigated lands. But I must dispel, I hope, not rudely, any vision of rural loveliness your ardent imagination may have given you as resembling the scene of the Academic Groves. I am afraid, for his sake, that neither PLATO here, nor SOPHOCLES at Colonos close by, understood anything about shade and water, except in the Athenian sense of the words, which is one very limited. A green meadow would be an impossibility here, except in a few months in the year; and neither olives, nor pepper, nor plane trees give more than a "chequered shade." The Cephisus is not quite such a dry river as the Ilissus, but it is merely a watercourse through a level plain, with nothing of the bubbling, purling beauty which makes "laughing water" so favorite a companion. "Where meek Cephisus pours his scanty tide," it is the lifeblood of this plain; at every point its waters are drawn hither and thither by long troughs to feed the vines and fertilize the plains of Athens. The quiet and the sight of the green trees, the almond, the apple, and the peach-blossom, is pleasant indeed after the pitiless sun and searching dust of the city; but I do not think the Groves of Academe were ever precisely the sort of place your fancy paints them, nor their shades such as would relieve young ladies of their parasols.—*Arthur Arnold.*

PORTRAITS OF MEN OF GENIUS.—It were interesting to scan carefully the portraits of men marked by genius, to consider how far and in what way shining talents declare themselves in the features. We confess to have been a little disappointed in the result of the survey we have taken. When we have considered that these galleries contain the heads of well nigh all the men illustrious in the land, it has seemed to us not a little surprising that talent did not make itself more conspicuous on the surface of the canvas. To account for this anomaly is not altogether easy. Something, no doubt, is to be laid to the charge of the insufficiency of art; certain portraits are notoriously inadequate. Thus it may be questioned, for example, whether any existing picture does justice to either the face or the genius of SHAKSPEARE. Again, something may be said on the inability of any painting to unfold the changing panorama of the mind; while the volume of an author's collected works is a fair epitome of the varying thought of half a century—a lucid history of an intellect in its moods of wit or melancholy, in its growth and maturity—a portrait, on the contrary, can but glance at a character for an instant of time. Hence the likeness placed opposite the title-page of a book often brings to a reader some slight discontent. A word, too, may be added concerning a certain breakdown in nature, if we may be permitted the expression—an occasionally strange want of correspondence between mind and face. Thus thoughts gain brilliant utterance in words, some clouded and eclipsed when they would shine on the surface of the outward form; or, to change the metaphor, this contradiction between inward character and outward features is like unto the lack of sequence found in certain palladian buildings of Italy; within may be a church, symmetric in form, glowing in harmony of color; while without rises a façade, which is but a mask and a sham, left, perchance, by the architect unfinished—a fragment and a wreck. Such is many a face which great characters have been doomed to wear through life, in disguise of their better selves.—*Contemporary Magazine.*

GRIM FEMALES.—Many causes produce the grim female. It may be that she is grim from social pride, as well as from natural hardness. If she has been used to live with people whom, rightly or wrongly, she considers her inferiors, she will probably queen it over them in a very unmistakable manner. The prelatic blood is renowned for this sort of thing, and a bishop's daughter, or an archbishop's grand-daughter, or Mrs. Proudie, prelatic by marriage only, if of the grim class, is one of the grimmest of her class. The halo of sanctity round the mitre and crozier will be greater in her eyes than the glitter of the strawberry leaves, and she holds herself consecrated by her birth to the understanding of every moral question, and specially to the final settlement of every tough theological position.

Or she may be grim, because of her isolation and meagre intercourse with the world at large; such as she is found in the remoter districts. This kind comes into the exceptional or novelist's class, and is often more masculine than grim. These are the women who hunt and fish and shoot like men, and who may be found in all weathers wandering alone about the mountains in short petticoats and spatterdashes,—women who affect to be essentially mannish in person, habits and attire, and who may be quite jolly, easy-going fellows in their own way, or else grim and trenchant, as nature or the fit takes them. This is a kind not at all uncommon in country places among the higher class of resident ladies; ladies who are so highly placed locally that they can afford to disregard public opinion, and who are so independent by disposition that they naturally go off to the manly side, and make themselves bad imitations as the best they can do.

The grim female tries her strength with all new-comers. She is like one of the giants or black knights of old romance, who lived in castles or caves, whence they pounced like tigers on all passers-by, and either wrung their necks if they conquered, or retreated, howling, if discomfited. This is what the grim female does in her degree. She dashes on all who are presented to her, and has a passage of arms as the first act of the new drama. If her opponents yield out of timidity or good-breeding, or perhaps from not understanding the warlike nature of the encounter, she puts her foot on them forthwith, and ignominiously crushes them; if they defy her, and give her back blow for blow, ten to one she suits them, and becomes their enemy forever after. For she has not breadth enough to be magnanimous, and the one thing she never forgives is successful opposition. Very grim is she in the presence of human weakness, moral and physical.

Woe to that unhappy maid of hers who has slipped on the narrow path of prudence! She will be turned out to perish with no more compunction than if she were a black beetle to be swept out of the way. As a nurse the grim female is precise, punctual, but inexorable. She would give the patient a fit of nervous hysterics that would throw him back for a week rather than allow him five minutes' grace in the matter of a painful operation or a nauseous draught. Without variableness or weakness herself, she cannot endure it in others, and whosoever comes under her hand must be content to remain in shape and to keep well braced up to the utmost rigidity of duty. If she had to lose an arm or a leg she would go to her trouble like a Trojan; and why not others? She would merely tighten her lips and hold her breath, and then would sit down to let herself be hacked and mangled without a groan or a word. To judge of her by the notice given of her in her sister life, EMILY BRONTË was of the grim class, and about the grimmest for her age and state that could well be found. Had she lived, and lived unsoftened, she would have been one unbroken mass of iron and granite, without a soft spot anywhere. Her very love was fiercer than other women's hate; her strength was more terrible than a man's

tague, and her [illegible] were as fairy in dimpled [illegible]. Of all the examples we could cite, she seems about the fittest for our model.—*London Saturday Review.*

A PIPE OF TOBACCO.

From London Society.

The wind is loud this bleak December night,
 And moans, like one forlorn, at door and pane;
But here within my chamber warm and bright
 All household blessings reign.

And as I sit and smoke, my eager soul
 Somewhat at times from out the Past will win,
Whilst the light cloud wreathes upwards from the bowl
 That glows so red within.

And of the Protean shapes that curling rise,
 Fancy, god-like, so molds and fashions each
That dead hands live again, and kindly eyes,
 And even dear human speech.

Often in this dim world two boys I see,
 Of ruddy cheek and open, careless brow;
And one am I, my fond heart whispers me,
 And one, dear Tom, art thou.

With many a rosy tint the picture glows—
 Wild sport avenging school's hard tyranny,
Bright holidays, with games and fairy shows,
 And shouts of frolic glee.

Till all melts into air. Upon my ears
 Sweet bells sound softly through the Summer hours,
And Oxford, fairest city, slow uprears
 Her glittering spires and towers.

And here by Isis' banks and Cherwell's stream,
 And haunted Cumnor, and the hundred ways
Where thou and I, dear friend, were wont to dream,
 My yearning spirit strays.

And now, 'neath chestnut avenues we tread,
 Now by gray arch and lichen-covered wall;
Or on tranced ear, in pillared fane, the dread,
 Deep organ-thunderings fall.

And as the witching incense round me climbs,
 I feel those wealthy Summer eyes once more,
When from full hearts we read our venturous rhymes,
 Or favorite poet-lore.

And pausing, saw the still night drawing on,
 And o'er the turret-roofs, serene and clear
Within their ordered spaces, one by one,
 The solemn stars appear.

So in this odorous cloud full oft I see
 Sweet forms of tender beauty; and a tone
Steals through the echoing halls of memory,
 That these are all my own.

Yes,—though, dear Tom, Death's passionless cold hand
 Hath thrust her sable cloud 'tween thee and me,
And thou art lying in an alien land,
 Beyond the Atlantic sea.

THE MEDIEVAL BELIEF IN MIRACLES.—Miracles, ghostly apparitions, divine and demoniac interference with sublunary affairs, were matters which a man of the twelfth century would less readily doubt than of his own existence. To disbelieve in such would have been considered good *prima facie* evidence of unsoundness of mind. The critical powers then were never for a moment exerted on an alleged case of miracle. If the matter could, by any interpretation, be brought into some kind of connection with heaven or hell, with moral good or evil, it was assumed to be natural, not unnatural, that miracles should occur. The modern definition of a miracle, viz., a violation of the laws of nature, would have by no means commanded BERNARD's assent. He would have said: "What are your laws of nature? I know them not. Miracle is the law of God." The men of that time believed that the air swarmed with angels; or, if not with angels, then with devils. They believed that fearful and perpetual strife was being waged between the adverse hosts—that armies of good and evil spirits were forever on the wing, that they encamped in invisible companies to waylay and deceive, or to counsel and succor, the sons of men. They believed they heard the laughter of the fiends borne on the night gusts of the moaning wind, and gradually retiring before the chorus-song of rejoicing angels, swelling up on the morning air. They believed that all evil thoughts were whispered in the air by the emissaries of the old enemy of man's soul, and that nothing but prayer, faith and the help of the blessed saints would avail to avert or dispel them.

No expression of disgust or contempt is required now with reference to such a stage of human belief. The great majority of mankind have ever held opinions similar to, or identical with, the above. The exception is to hold the reverse, and to substitute for Miracle a reliance on Law. Intrinsically, then, these groundless beliefs are nothing but silly tales, with little merit of either variety or invention. But, regarded historically, as stages in men's mental development, they assume quite a philosophic importance. Even as fossil bones and shells to a geologist become hieroglyphics significant of far-off revolutions and convulsions of the planet, so to the historian the great but extinct modes of thought which have appeared in the intellectual world are really the most important of the facts and events he has to record. When Peter of Cluny tells us that "very often the devils disturb the monks during the hours allotted to sleep, in order that they may feel sleepy when they ought to be awake, and thus lose the advantage of holy vigils—that he had often heard such complaints from many, of whom some have had their bed-coverings pulled off them while they slept and carried to a great distance; some, after a struggle, had succeeded in wresting their coverings from the demons; while others, when in the act of satisfying the wants of nature, had seen the devils stand before them in a mocking, ridiculing attitude,"—we can regard the whole as an absurd fiction, if we choose, and in this light it is uninteresting enough. But, if we remember and reflect who the venerable PETER was—how wise he was, how good he was, and what a leader of thought he was in his day—then the fact that it was possible for such a man to hold such absurdities as literally true, assumes a different aspect. The minds of men of the twelfth century were in some sort the reverse of ours. What we think or well know to be possible and feasible, men of the Middle Ages would have regarded as the idlest dreaming. What we know to be simply nonsense, they looked on as a matter of indisputable truth. They were far removed from being "ministers and interpreters of nature." They did not worship the powers of nature as their Pagan ancestors did, but they had fully the same belief in the capriciousness of their exercise, they had the same anchorless insecurity as to what the invisible world would next do to, and in, the visible world. The men they saw, the trees, the houses, the green earth, the forest, were alternately possessed and quarreled over by the unseen powers of good and evil. And poor, feeble man had to pick his way in the midst of them; on either side of his path, at all hours of sleeping or waking, his mind and his heart were the desired prize of one or the other. The deliberately wicked man was given over for the time, in full property, to the fiend. The good, the deeply holy man, was surrounded by choirs of angels; and the devils were supposed almost to howl at his approach. He was changed; he was another creature to their believing eyes; he was in direct correspondence with God; the breath of the Divine love had robed him in beauty. Could there be any difficulty in thinking that to such a one—one on whom the smile of the Eternal was supposed to rest; one whose thoughts moved, like the Angels in Jacob's dream, to and fro between earth and heaven; one whose future glory in the kingdom of the just was well assured—would it have been possible to doubt that to such a one the forms and things of this miserable, accursed earth would yield a swift obedience as of servants to their lords? Could inert matter, which even the very devils were able to work upon, resist a holy man full of the Spirit of God? Must not the earthly give way to the Heavenly? Must not Christ be the conqueror of Satan?—*Morison's Life and Times of St. Bernard.*

THE TURNING DERVISHES OF STAMBOUL.—Suddenly, all fell forward on their hands, with a noise which startled me, and in prostrate adoration touched the floor with their foreheads. Then uprose each dervish, and dropping his robe upon the matting behind him, stood up in dancing costume—a short white jacket open upon a white shirt, a long white petticoat trailing an inch upon the floor, the hem loaded with a little lead. The aged man lifted himself up, and bowing profoundly to the *mihrab*—which, beyond a foreground of inlaid and burnished Turks, was simply ornamented with gilded verses from the Koran, and the acknowledgments of bequests to the fraternity from Sultans and other great people—turned in passing to the other side of the mat and repeated the bow. Followed by the white-clad dervishes who precisely imitated his bows, and turning before the *mihrab*, all slowly and in single file encircled the arena three times, bowing in the same manner each time they passed the [illegible] side. The music kept slow and solemn measure with their movement, and after the third tour was finished the imam resumed his seat, while the dervishes, as they passed to his right hand, commenced waltzing, the music becoming louder and its time quicker. Without any apparent maneuvre, they so arranged themselves that two concentric rings pirouetted around a central dervish, who precisely kept his ground beneath the pendant glass chandelier.

Their action would drive the best waltzer in Europe mad with envy. With folded arms they glided into the waltz, their petticoats gradually expanding till they assumed the shape of an inverted wine-glass, and with their arms extended—their hands open, one palm upward, the other downward, their head inclining to the right side—they sailed onward, the double motion of their orbit performed with mathematical precision and wondrous grace. The position of their hands signifies the acceptance, with that uplifted, of the gifts of heaven, and the rejection, with that downturned, of the things of earth. Nevertheless, the faces of the dervishes expressed their concern for these very earthly things, their big, coarse feet, and their properly rapid motion over the polished floor; but others, with nearly closed eyes and slightly open mouth, seemed, indeed, to be serenely dreaming of things afar off and immaterial. You will not laugh at me, I trust, when I assure you that several of these men who before the turning commenced had appeared clumsy, soulless creatures, now became positively beautiful by their abstraction in the dance, and, what was most extraordinary, they kept up this waltz *à deux temps* for half an hour without once coming in contact with each other, though in the circles there was not more than a foot of space between the whirling petticoat of each dervish.

Twice the oldest of their brotherhood, who kept on his blue robe and did not dance, walked between the circles, pausing for ten seconds between each footstep. To see this old man, with very solemn face and tragic walk, passing between the whirling white dancers like a being of another world, never once moving his head to right or left, though I expected that every moment their hands, whisking past his ears, would box them soundly, was a most strange spectacle, and the whole ceremony, which consisted in the dance, renewed after a short pause, introduced me unconsciously to the infectious spirit of these rites, which is mental abstraction.—*Arthur Arnold.*

WHY THERE ARE SO MANY OLD MAIDS.—"It is very hard for a woman to know what to do," continued Emily, "but if she is to marry, I think she had better marry a fool. After all, a fool generally knows that he is a fool, and will trust some one, though he may not trust his wife." "I will never wittingly marry a fool," said Nora. "You will marry Mr. Glascock, of course. I don't say that he is a fool; but I do not think he has that kind of strength which shows itself in perversity." "If he asked me, I should not have him; and he will never ask me." "He will ask you, and, of course, you'll take him. Why not? You can't be otherwise than a woman. And you must marry. And this man is a gentleman, and will be a peer. There is nothing on earth against him, except that he does not set the Thames on fire. Louis intends to set the Thames on fire some day, and see what comes of it." "All the same, I shall not marry Mr. Glascock. A woman can die, at any rate," said Nora. "No, she can't. A woman must be decent; and to die of want is very indecent. She can't die, and she mustn't be in want, and she oughtn't to be a burden. I suppose it was thought necessary that every man should have two to choose from; and therefore there are so many more of us than the world wants."—*"He Knew He was Right," by Anthony Trollope.*

COOKED THISTLES.—Ude says that thistles are not much relished in England, "but in France are held in the highest estimation." Thistle is an entremet usually selected by a French *chef* to try the skill of a new cook. Chardons are delicious stewed with Spanish sauce, and mix well with poached eggs. They are perfect with marrow or with white or velouté sauce. The Spanish thistles are the best, being of the artichoke race. A French epicurean writer says, "this dish is the *ne plus ultra* of human science, and a cook who can cook thistles well is entitled to rank as the first artist in Europe." Under the old *régime*, the light of glory shone especially on the powdered wig of the Count DE TESSÉ, first groom of MARIE ANTOINETTE. He was lost in the flight of the *emigrés*, and never came to the surface again. Thistles *en maigre* and *au parmesan* are not difficult to cook and are extremely good. Persons of inferior genius should endeavor to acquire glory by first cooking their thistles in the humbler styles.—*Dickens' All the Year Round.*

THE USES OF VANITY.—The Pacha rested by the fountain, the flowing waters of which made an oasis in the desert. His horse and his camel cropped with delight the green herbage near the fountain. Their shadows lay strongly and darkly upon the grass.

"How beautiful," said the horse, "is that dark form which moves as I move; what grace, what symmetry it shows! I can hardly eat for looking at it."

"It is well enough," said the camel, "but look at this one which moves with me. It has all the symmetry and grace of the other; and then, too, it has that pretty little hump on its back."

A dervish passing by, who knew the language of all the beasts, exclaimed: "How good is Allah, who gives to every creature its due share of vanity, so that defects seem to their owners especial beauties and merits!"

PARTRIDGES TURNED INTO FISH.—A Spanish Bishop, once on a journey on a Friday, turned in at an inn, and, having sent out his servant to buy fish, the man came back and told his master he could find no fish for sale, but only two partridges. The Bishop bade him go and buy them, and cook them, and serve them up. The servant in amazement—for he thought till then they had been bought for Sunday—asked the Bishop whether he was going to eat them when flesh was forbidden on a day like that. "Yes, and I mean to use them instead of fish." And then he went on, when his servant was more and more in amazement at his answer: "Know you not that I am a priest; whether is it greater to make Christ's body out of a bit of bread, or fish out of partridges?" Then, having made the sign of the cross, when he had bidden them to turn into fish, he ate them as fish.

VERY FRENCHY.—The last letter penned by BERRYER cannot be read with unmitigated satisfaction by the Emperor. It has a curious air about it. Imagine an Englishman on his death-bed saying he was going to heaven on a special political mission, and proclaiming that in order to be properly accredited for this purpose he had accepted the consolations of the Church. Here are the words, and let our readers judge if we have misinterpreted their meaning: "I bear these wishes to heaven for Your Majesty, Her Majesty the Queen, and our dear France. That they may be less unworthy to be heard by God, I quit life armed with all the succors of our holy religion."—*London Review.*

The Velocipede Mania.

The velocipede mania is rapidly spreading in this City, and attacks young and old alike. The condition of the streets this Winter has not been favorable for out-door dissemination of the disease, but one needs only to look into the various schools where persons are first inoculated for it, to become convinced of its wide-spread prevalence. It is but a short time since the first velocipede introduced into this City created wonder and amazement among all classes, yet at the present day all are becoming so familiarized with them as to be not only willing but anxious to mount the fiery steed. There are now four large establishments in the City engaged in the manufacture of velocipedes of various patterns, but with all their resources they are unable to supply the demand, and a person ordering one is fortunate if he is able to get it inside [a] month. Two months ago or thereabouts two young men named PEARSALL, knowing the good qualities of the velocipede, and believing that they might become popular, secured a loft at the corner of Broadway and Twenty-first-street, and opened a school for instruction and practice in the use of the machine. They were modest in their expectations, thinking that ten or fifteen persons would probably want to learn the use of the velocipede. The [illegible] grew upon their hands, and instead of the ten or fifteen pupils whom they expected, they now have two hundred and twenty. They have been obliged to take a second loft and to keep both open day and night. The second loft is devoted exclusively to the use of beginners, and it is here the ambitious velocipedian gets his first tumbles and [illegible], undisturbed by the unsympathizing. As soon as he has gained control of the machine he is transferred to the other room, where he may take his exercise among the experts. Visitors are admitted to this hall, and ladies frequently encourage the performers by their presence. The Messrs. PEARSALL being still unable to accommodate all who would learn, are about opening another room in Brooklyn. At the instance of some Western gentlemen they, on Monday next, open a school in Chicago. [illegible] last night their exhibition was crowded, and there were as many as twenty-five velocipedes at a time spinning about the room, some mounted by gray-haired men and others by boys of twelve and fifteen. There was quite an exciting race between a gentleman at least fifty years of age and his bright [illegible], in favor of youth and vigor, the old gentleman giving out on the [illegible]. One of our leading journalists practices here daily, and has acquired considerable proficiency. He occasionally upsets a stray politician or some railroad stock-jobber, but these are incidents which lend an [illegible]. [illegible] simply as exercise, without entertaining any idea of putting it to practical use, learning the velocipede is a good thing to do. Pupils are taught how to manage the machine, furnished with a two-wheeled Bucephalus and a place to exercise him for three months, for a sum that would scarcely suffice to keep an ordinary smoker in cigars for a week. When the bright pleasant weather of Spring comes, and our highways are put in a tolerably fair condition, the streets will doubtless be alive with velocipedes, while the Park and all country roads will be converted into regular race courses. Mr. BONNER, with his *Dexter* and *Pocahontas*, and Commodore VANDERBILT, with his fast horses, will need to look to their laurels.

ITALY.

Parliament—Absence of Political Excitement—Appreciation of American Government—Disposition of the Remains of Rossini—Personal.

From Our Own Correspondent.

FLORENCE, Tuesday, Dec. 15, 1868.

There is a more entire absence of political excitement just now, in Italy, than for several years. The proceedings of Parliament are without interest, and although there is work enough to do of an exclusively business character, it is difficult to keep the members together. The indifference of so many of the Deputies to the duties to which they are pledged is bringing upon them severe blame in the newspapers, and various modes are suggested for producing a reform. Italian political life is confined mostly to the cities and considerable centres of population. Among the great mass of the population it is next to impossible to awaken an interest in public affairs. There are only about 400,000 legal voters in a country of twenty-four millions of inhabitants, or one in sixty of the whole number. Many of these never exercise the right which belongs to them. If the taxes are moderate and there is no inconvenient pressure, the majority care little whether the country is governed by an absolute monarchy or by a Constitution and Parliament.

REFORM OF THE CIVIL ADMINISTRATION.

Italy has a scheme for the reform of the civil administration, and its discussion will soon begin in Parliament. Those among politicians who cannot live without excitement, are hoping for an animated and even angry debate; for with such the object is to vex the Ministry. Now that the Eastern Question is once more demanding attention, this Government is accused of not having a policy. As Italy must follow rather than lead in questions involving minor interests of foreign policy the wisdom of waiting on circumstances is sufficiently clear.

THE SELF-GOVERNING POWER OF AMERICA.

The decision of the American people in the late elections to maintain the policy which the war evolved has surprised few intelligent observers in Europe, for such a determination had already been foreshadowed. The wonderful self-governing power of the nation has excited more surprise. The *Opinione*, the moderate and sensible half-ministerial organ here, in a recent article upon the working of the constitutional system in different countries, cites, as usual, the examples of England and the United States in proof of its adaptation to produce gradual reforms. "But, more important and worthier of greater attention is the example of political virtue, which in their public life, the Americans have shown in the recent elections. They have just emerged from a civil war of colossal proportions, a struggle which excited to the last degree popular passion; indeed far beyond anything we have known in the smaller trials we have been called to bear, in arriving at the results which we have thus far secured. * * * The Americans have had the good sense to understand that for every situation qualified men are needed, and that those in every way suited to sustain a violent position, like that of the ever-memorable struggle of the civil war, are out of place in entirely changed circumstances, such as those of the present period of conciliation. The Americans have consolidated the principle of unity by the election as the head of the State of the one who is its most glorious personification. * * But these are not so much the fruits of a form of government or particular constitution, as the merit of that Anglo-Saxon race, which, whether under republic or constitutional monarchy, exhibits that practical sense which distinguishes it from the other races."

ROSSINI.

Italy is to have the remains of ROSSINI, and they are to rest in Santa Croce. A letter from the widow of the great *maestro* was read at the last meeting of the Municipal Council of Florence, acceding to the request made by that authority, that Italy should have the body of her illustrious son. The condition is that the ashes of the widow shall rest in a neighboring cell. Arrangements had already been made for funeral ceremonies in Santa Croce in honor of ROSSINI, and they took place yesterday. These, however, were but preliminary to a more imposing pageant, to be witnessed in the same place when the body is received. Yesterday a requiem mass, by MOZART, was performed, in which a chorus of eighty voices, and an orchestra of the same number of instruments, took part. The tribune was hung with funeral emblems, and over the great entrance was this inscription:

"In this temple of national glory, the Government of the King of Italy renders solemn funeral honors to GIOACHINO ROSSINI. By the side of the monuments of those who have magnified the Italian name, his remains will be deposited—Lord of the Omnipotent Art, in which all races of men and all lofty and generous affections find a common language, and by which eternal harmonies are revealed."

The two branches of the national Parliament and the other departments of the Government were represented. A concourse of six or eight thousand persons filled the aisles of the church, and other thousands, on the platform before the building, waited their turn to enter. The music gave the principal interest to the occasion, and the name of ROSSINI awakened memories of similar enjoyments equally beautiful and less sad.

CONFLICTS WITH THE BRIGANDS.

The Italian conflict with the brigands is somewhat like our Indian war. In an encounter near Catanzaro last week with the desperate band of PALMA, about fifteen soldiers lost their lives. The brigands remained masters of the field, or rather of the mountain citadel which they have made their hiding place. A daring and a skill in strategy is shown by some of the leaders, which would do honor to the State if employed in its service in legitimate warfare.

EXECUTION OF REVOLUTIONISTS.

The Roman Tribunal has passed sentence upon another batch of those connected with the revolutionary attempt of last year. The present is the case of the house in the Trastevere quarter, in which a deposit of arms was discovered, which the band defended with desperate resolution. Two of the unfortunate men go to the guillotine, and several others are condemned to imprisonment in the galleys for life, or for a long term of years.

PERSONAL.

GAVAZZI is here preaching, and denouncing as violently as ever the Papal system. He has lost none of his vigor, and crowds flock to listen to his stirring eloquence. It will be a marked day in history when such words as he utters are heard within the walls of Rome; and that day may be nearer than we suppose. What we have witnessed here would hardly have been believed possible twelve years ago.

The King goes to Turin to pass the Christmas season. He will return to Florence for the usual reception at the Pitti Palace on the first day of the year. On the 8th of January he leaves for Naples, a visit which has been for some time promised. Mr. LONGFELLOW sets off for Rome to-morrow, where the rest of the Winter will be passed. Our country is now largely represented here. AMERICUS.

THE RELIEF OF BROADWAY.

The Broadway Squad as Regulators of the Travel—Their Difficulties—Semaphoric Telegraph to be Worked by the Police Suggested.

To the Editor of the New-York Times:

The only thing that keeps Broadway open at all is the "Broadway Squad." Practical experience has demonstrated that the partial regulation and direction of Broadway travel, which is maintained by this part of the Metropolitan Police, is the most successful of all the various means which have been devised to prevent the absolute blockade of that over-crowded thoroughfare. The ingenuity with which the Police disentangle the apparently inextricable mass of vehicles, which in spite of their utmost precaution and activity sometimes gather at the busiest points, has often attracted the attention and elicited my most profound admiration, as perhaps of many other New-York residents.

But every now and then, as every one knows, a blockade will occur, and hours are frequently spent in setting the current of the street in its proper motion again. I have noticed that the disentangling process has invariably to be begun a block or two away from the central point where the "jam" first occurred; and that those vehicles which were last involved in the jumble being the first to be relieved by being ordered to turn back or into side or cross streets. I find that these "jams" are caused by the absence of all direction of drivers at a distance, and of all instantaneous coöperation between the Police. Each one has to act for himself, and, necessarily, in the din and confusion of a jam, he can be seen and heard only for a few yards. It is absolutely necessary, in order to disentangle a jam, that he should be able to direct the drivers for at least a block up and down the street, else he has no outlet by which to turn off the rapidly accumulating mass of vehicles which every moment add to the complication. The tallest and loudest of the "Broadway Squad" can only make himself visible to and heard by the drivers who are within a few feet of him. Another and even graver cause of blockades is the absence of all direction by the Broadway Police of the travel outside of Broadway. All roads (or streets) in New-York lead into Broadway, and teams from the side streets are driven into and across Broadway without regulation as to speed and numbers. In other words the "Squad" in charge of the main channel for city travel has no control whatever over its inlets and outlets, and as a necessary result cannot wholly regulate its currents.

The idea has occurred to me that the "Broadway Squad" would have less difficulty in preventing than in disentangling these "jams" if the policemen at the more crowded points were provided with the necessary means of communicating with each other, and of directing the drivers of vehicles for several blocks north and south and on the cross streets by a signal. Why may not the system employed for the regulation of railroad trains at crossings and junctions be employed to relieve Broadway by preventing its frequent blockade? At Newark, N. J., on two railroad tracks, trains pass each other once in every ten minutes, and their drivers are directed as to speed and route, and kept informed of the condition of the roads at the point of convergence by a single flagman and a few switch-tenders. At the Clapham Junction, near London, England, seven hundred trains pass at full speed every day, crossing and shifting on each of several tracks in every direction at the rate of one every two minutes; yet the running of these trains in this quick succession is regulated by a single signal man, who not only directs the switch-tenders, but keeps the drivers of the various approaching trains, when they are a mile distant from the station, advised as to the state of the road and switches. The English system for regulating the running of trains at great points of convergence of the lines is now most admirable, having been perfected by practical men after many years' experience. Originally the station masters at all junctions and crossings made the signals with their arms; then flags and lanterns were used as on our railroads at present; next fixed posts with movable arms of various shapes; now regular machines are employed, on which the station master plays as on the piano, the handles of the levers which move the signals standing in lieu of keys.

A modification of this last instrument might be adopted with satisfaction for the regulation of Broadway travel; or the simpler fixed signal posts, with movable arms, each position having a meaning soon learned by the drivers as well as the policemen, would answer all practical purposes. If, for instance, the policemen who are detailed to guard Broadway at Fulton-street had a signal post by which they could direct travel as far south as Wall, as far north as Cortlandt, and east and west through Fulton-street for two or three blocks, it is easy to see that the numerous blockades at that crowded junction could be often prevented. The signal might consist of an iron post surmounting a gas lamp; the top divided into four arms, which when closed would indicate that the road was unobstructed, but outstretched at various angles would convey different meanings. If a blockade should be threatened the arms of the signal post could be fixed by the policeman at the point "Danger," or arms with that word on them could be displayed so as to be seen in all directions; if a fire should occur in the vicinity and it should be desirable to keep the street open, the arm could be directed to the point "Fire;" the drivers at a distance would naturally turn aside to avoid becoming involved in the blockade, or if refractory the several Police at a distance could compel them to take other routes. The travel being for the time stopped the blockade would not extend beyond control, and the result would be the early disentanglement of those vehicles involved. When the signal "Safety" is again set by the policeman, travel would resume its old route.

If the simplest sort of such signal posts which would form a semaphoric telegraph were erected at the intersection of Broadway with Wall, Cortlandt, Fulton, Chambers, Canal, Bleecker and Tenth streets, in such positions and at such heights as to be visible, not only through Broadway, but two or three blocks east and west through the cross streets named, Broadway would never be greatly obstructed, or for any length of time. Such a system—or any other which would give each policeman the control of travel for at least one block from his station—would prevent many of the "jams" now so frequent, and really unavoidable under present regulations.

These suggestions, I think, might be experimented upon by the Police or other City authorities with desirable results. The plan has, at least, one or two great advantages over any other which has been suggested for relieving Broadway; it can be carried out at little expense and will not excite the opposition of so large [a] moneyed interest to its practical execution, as have the various schemes for widening and extending other parallel streets.

A great deal might also be done by a few sensible members of the "Broadway Squad" for the relief of Broadway to pedestrians if they would enforce the old rule of the road—"keep to the right as the law directs." If pedestrians were compelled to walk on the right side of the sidewalk, instead of alternating from left to right and right to left, as they are allowed to do now, walking in Broadway would be much more pleasant. I do not mean that those going up should be forced to take one side of the street, and those going down the opposite side. That is impracticable. But if the two streams of people on the same sidewalk were to pass alongside of each other, each being distinct in itself and not mingling in great confusion as at present, the result would be the increase of speed and the augmentation of the pleasure of walking in the street. Then, instead of persons being compelled to "stand aside until the procession passes," the two processions could continually pass each other without obstruction. WILLIAM F. G. SHANKS.

THE MAGNESIUM LIGHT.

What it is and How it is Operated—Its Introduction into this City—The New Method of Manufacturing Oxygen Gas.

Most of our readers may be aware that the magnesium light has already been introduced into this City, and that its brilliancy is nightly radiated from the windows of some of our prominent Broadway stores, rendering the adjacent gas lights sickly and dim by comparison, and even casting those lights nearest to it into absolute shade.

The magnesium light is not a new discovery. Some twenty-five or thirty years ago Lieut. DRUMMOND, of the British navy, discovered that a stream of carburetted hydrogen, (coal gas,) if mingled with a stream of pure oxygen, and the two allowed to impinge on some substance not easily fusible, would produce a light of intense brilliancy. Dr. HARE, of Philadelphia, also made known the same fact about the same time, and is perhaps entitled to the merit of the discovery. Such, however, was the intense heat produced by the combustion of the two gases that metals of all kinds were almost instantly fused by it. Iron, steel, and platinum, burned with a bright flame and disappeared. Even the diamond could not withstand the intense heat. After the trial of various substances, it was found that calcium (common lime) was about the only substance that would withstand the heat, and that could be used for the two gases to impinge upon. Hence the new light was known as the calcium. Within a few years past, however, BUNSEN suggested that magnesium would be a better substance than calcium, as the latter absorbed moisture from the atmosphere and crumbled away. Accordingly the oxide of magnesium was tried, and found to be admirably adapted for the purpose, as it is easily obtainable, fuses very slowly, and does not absorb moisture. The light was now known as the Magnesium. Its intense power and brilliancy attracted attention, and efforts were made to bring it into general use, but the expense of procuring pure oxygen proved an insurmountable obstacle. Oxygen cost $300 per 1,000 cubic feet, and at this price the light was of course too expensive for general use. Except for light-houses on important points of the coast, for illuminations on particular occasions, and for theatrical purposes, the new light was never used.

As it was found that the new light could never come into general use until some cheaper process of manufacturing oxygen gas was discovered, chemists turned their attention to this point, with what success will be seen.

MANUFACTURE OF OXYGEN GAS.

There are several modes by which oxygen can be obtained, the one hitherto in vogue being by the decomposition of chlorate of potash, the chemical formula of which is Cl plus O6 plus KO. By this method six equivalents of oxygen are obtained, five from the acid and one from the alkali, but the cost of manufacture is enormous, being about $300 for 1,000 cubic feet. Of course at this price oxygen could be used only on a very limited scale. In January, 1866, a French chemist, M. TESSIE DU MOTAY, while experimenting in the glass works of M. M. MARECHAL DE METZ, discovered that oxygen could be obtained from manganate of soda (a very cheap article) in unlimited quantities. The importance of his discovery was acknowledged, and some French capitalists at once entered into negotiations with the discoverer for the manufacture of the gas on a large scale. Extensive works were erected at Pontin, and it was found that the amount of oxygen gas that could be produced by the new method was even greater than M. DU MOTAY had calculated on. This method, as explained to the writer by Dr. WILKINSON, of the New-York Free Academy, who has himself constructed a small apparatus for the manufacture of the gas, is as follows:

A quantity of manganate of soda (Mn plus O3 plus Na O) is placed in an iron retort, beneath which a brisk fire is kept burning. Through the retort steam superheated to 500 or 600 degrees is passed. The hydrogen of the steam forms with the soda a hydrate of soda, while the oxygen goes to form a sesquioxyde of manganese. The steam which has passed through the retort now contains a quantity of free oxygen, liberated from the manganate of soda, and as the steam is condensed, the oxygen escapes and is collected in proper receivers. So soon as the steam ceases to give off oxygen the supply of steam is stopped, and atmospheric air is let into the retort. The contents of the retort then absorb oxygen from the air, and this oxygen is again washed out of it, as it were, by the steam. Thus steam and atmospheric air are alternately passed through the retort, and thus a supply of oxygen is obtained at a cost, as is estimated, of $20 per 1,000 cubic feet. From experiments made at Pontin, it was found that from two tons of manganate of soda can be obtained in twenty-four hours, 3,000 cubic feet of the gas.

It will be seen that the process of manufacture above described is simple in the extreme. So long as the fires are kept up and the alternate supply of steam and atmospheric air is maintained, oxygen will continue to be given off. The manganate of soda has been used for eighteen months at a time, without its power being in any way impaired; but, even if it required renewing every year, its cost is so trifling that the renewal would add scarcely anything to the expense of manufacturing the gas.

Here, then, is a discovery which promises not only to be of great importance in enabling us to obtain a cheaper and better light than has ever been in use before, but will also be available for other purposes, among which may be enumerated the manufacture of glass and steel, both of which processes require an intense heat and a large supply of oxygen, and the smelting of ores.

It may also be mentioned, in this connection, that the manganate of soda is found to possess powerful bleaching qualities, due, of course, to the large quantity of oxygen it contains, and that it does not, like chlorine, injure the fabric of the article immersed in it. It can be obtained in unlimited quantities at a very trifling expense.

OPERATION OF THE MAGNESIUM LIGHT.

A stream of oxygen and one of ordinary coal gas (carburetted hydrogen) are permitted to mingle in a small chamber, just beneath the burner. From this chamber the combined gases pass through four small orifices, and impinge upon a pencil of oxide of magnesium. This pencil instantly becomes of a white heat, and casts a light as brilliant, almost, as that of the sun. There is no flame, consequently the light cannot flicker, nor can it be put out. The highest wind can have no effect upon it. Its advantage over all other lights, even setting aside its intense brilliancy, is at once evident. Compositors and those who have to work by gaslight, will appreciate the fact that the magnesium light is perfectly steady, and that it may be used near an open door or window even when a gale is blowing, without being in any way affected thereby.

But it possesses still another advantage, which the ladies will fully appreciate. It is well known that nearly all colors lose a portion of their brilliancy when exhibited in any of the ordinary artificial lights, but beneath the magnesium light the most delicate shades of purple, blue and green that the art of the dyer has ever produced, appear as brilliant as in the full light of day. Thus, in a ball room lit up with the magnesium light, our *belles* can wear any colors they may please without fear of their losing any of their effect.

The light has also been used for photographic purposes, and has been found to answer all the requirements. By its aid a photograph of the interior of one of the apartments in the great pyramid was taken some time ago by a party of English travelers.

But there is still another advantage possessed by this light, which is of great importance in a sanitary point of view. Those who have paid any attention to the subject know how rapidly the ordinary gas lights poison the air of a room, abstracting its oxygen and converting it into carbonic acid. It is estimated that a five foot burner gives off about five feet of carbonic acid in twenty-four hours. The magnesium light abstracts no oxygen from the air, and gives off but two feet of carbonic acid in twenty-four hours.

From the experiments made in Paris it is estimated that the cost of the magnesium light will be from thirty to forty per cent. less than the ordinary gas light.

PROPOSED INTRODUCTION OF THE NEW LIGHT.

As already stated, the new light has been introduced all here, on a small scale, but it is now proposed to introduce it to general use, and a party of wealthy capitalists have already commenced the construction of the necessary works for the manufacture of oxygen gas on a large scale. It is believed that they will be able to produce twenty thousand cubic feet of the gas every twenty-four hours, and of course by the extension of their works as much more as may be desired. The light was exhibited at the *L'Exposition Universelle*. It attracted the notice of the Emperor and Baron HAUSSMANN, and orders were given to light up with it the Tuileries and the Hotel de Ville. M. SCHWARTZWEBER, one of the gentlemen employed in arranging the apparatus in the Tuileries and the Hotel de Ville, is now in this country, and will give the Company the advantage of his practical knowledge and experience. The services of the eminent chemist, Dr. DOREMUS, have also been secured by the Company.

Of course, if the new light is to come into general use for the illumination of our streets, stores and public and private buildings, mains for the conveyance of oxygen gas will have to be laid by the side of those now conveying coal gas, and an additional set of pipes for conducting the oxygen to the burners will have to be used. Whether or not our existing gas companies will take the matter in hand, purchase the oxygen gas from the manufacturers and sell it to the consumers in combination with their coal gas, or how the matter will be arranged is, for the present, uncertain.

WOMEN'S NAMES.

If any one thing more than another tends to show the way that the thoughts of most women go, consciously, or unconsciously, it is the small value that they usually attach to their maiden names. Polly Hopkins changes the "Polly" part of her name into "Mollie"—as to the "Hopkins" part of it, she consoles herself with the idea that it won't stick to her very long; and that she may soon get a much nicer name in exchange. She could not possibly support the idea of being called Mollie Hopkins for the term of her natural life. How sweetly she says to young Paul Fane: "Call me Mollie—don't call me Miss Hopkins!" and how often, when she takes out her tiny rosewood desk to answer those long girlish letters of eight pages and crossed,—which the Mollie Hopkinses are always getting and are always carrying in their jaunty apron pockets, with just a corner peeping out temptingly,—does she sit scrawling idly, on stray bits of paper, after this wise: "Mollie Hopkins," "Paul Fane,"—then, by a natural sequence follows: Mollie Fane—just to see how it looks, you know! It certainly does look very pretty; very much prettier than Mollie Hopkins—and then—Mrs. Paul Fane! That sounds grand! She imagines that name on her cards! and just then awakening to a perception of what she is doing—namely, counting her chickens before they are hatched, she blushes, though there is nobody near to see; and tears the paper up into little bits!

But this is just the thing that women are doing every day. They are always thinking how much nicer a certain man's name is than their own. As long as this chronic indifference to their own last names continues—as long as the most of them keep thinking that the men's names are nicer than theirs—as long as they are so willing to merge their own identity in that of some man, they oughtn't to make so much noise about their rights. What's the matter with these unfortunate family names of theirs that they are so ashamed of them—that they want to keep them out of sight so much—that they prefer to be called by their first names and to sign only their first names to all their letters—mark these on their handkerchiefs—append them to gushing effusions, called poetry, which they sometimes write? All these things go to show what little importance they attach to their last names, because they do not expect to retain them. They consider that Fannie, or Jennie, or Mollie quite embodies their individuality, and the last name is entirely superfluous.

Then, again, what pets young ladies, and even elderly ladies, make of their first names! What transformations these names have to go through to suit the imaginations of the fanciful owners! Plain Susan becomes Susie; stately Frances is changed into Fanny, and Fanny again into Fannie; magnificent Elizabeth loses her dignity in Bessie or Lizzie; musical Katharine is changed into romping Kate. No matter how grand, or musical, or full of significance be the name, they will find a means to familiarize it—bring it down and complete the incongruity by Frenchifying it with an *ie* instead of using a good plain English *y*. This mania among girls for Frenchifying their names, has reached the culminating point of absurdity. Every woman now is a Mollie, a Hattie, a Carrie, a Nannie, or a Sallie, or something else with an *ie* at the end of it. This is all in very bad taste, considering that they are Americans and not French women. But there is one thing they ought to know—French women never allow themselves to be familiarly designated by nicknames or pet names, except in the circle of their relatives and intimate friends. Besides, what is proper in the way of names for a French girl is not proper for an American girl. The structure of the French language is such that women's names mostly end in it with *ie*—Marie or Amelie or Emilie is a full French name, just as Mary or Amelia or Emily is an English, and corresponds to these names. French people would doubtless substitute some familiar diminutive, such as "Mimi" for Marie, and so on, to be used among intimate friends, but would never think of printing these diminutives on visiting cards or marking them on handkerchiefs, or signing them to any letters except those written to relatives and very intimate friends. And when you change Mary into Molly and Amelia into Milly, and Emily into Emmy, and further render yourselves absurd by spelling them with an *ie*, you are doing a foolish thing. Your language is just as good as any other language; your names are as pretty in that language as in any other; and too great partiality for fanciful diminutives and an indiscriminate use of them, is in bad taste. When Miss Johnson has the moral courage to write herself down plain Martha Johnson, instead of Mattie Johnson, I am more inclined to believe that she has a good share of self-respect—in short, that she's a sensible girl with no nonsense about her, and that she will be able to get "her rights" without making any fuss about them. I fancy that Martha Johnson darns her stockings regularly, and never appears in gloves without buttons; and understands plain sewing as well as piano practicing. Perhaps she doesn't do "The German," but I feel inclined to believe that she will make some man a good wife; and that on the other hand, she is able to face with tolerable equanimity the prospect of remaining plain Martha Johnson all her life. Mattie Johnson, however, strikes me in a different light, especially if she is fond of signing herself "*Mattie*" at the bottom of her letters, and if she works it on her handkerchiefs and writes it in her books; and if young men are in the habit of calling her "Mattie" in place of Miss Johnson—and if I see her over-anxious to ignore that very prosaic appellation, I fancy a woman who gets dowdy soon after marriage, for all her smartness before it—who never touches the piano again, after she has been married six months, or looks into a book; who never can make both ends meet, and is always bewailing the wrongs of women; and whose children constantly have dirty aprons.

Girls like to play with their names, and it seems only natural, considering their kitten-like tendency to play with everything during the peach-blossom season of life. They play at piano-practising, play at letter-writing, play at shopping, play at fancy work, play at everything in short. It is no ungraceful peculiarity of a girl of fifteen to be always writing her pretty pet name of "Minnie," or "Annie" on stray bits of paper, signing it to her letters, and taking a pleasure in hearing herself called by it, if only she realizes that this is not to be carried too far. It is not well bred to have handkerchiefs marked with the first name, or to tell strangers to call you by that name; to omit to put "Miss" before your name on your card, as some young ladies do, or to sign only your first name to a letter not written to a very intimate friend. "Mollie Harris" written in your books, or on your music, or upon your cards, does not look well after you have "come out." It looks too familiar, and suggests a want of dignity. A card with only the first name engraved on it is in bad taste. If used at all, it should be only in writing to very intimate friends.

But for grown up women to play with their names as they do, is in far worse taste, especially since they have decided that home and the [illegible] are to be no longer their sole domains. They propose to go into business for themselves—to be doctors, lawyers, artists, clergymen, merchants, what you will. Yet here they are clinging with more obstinacy than ever to their Frenchified nicknames! What would we think of a man if he insisted in appearing before the public as Dr. Jimmie Brown, or Rev. Billy White, or Hon. Bobbie Jones, or Sammie Jenkins, Brothers & Co.?

Ladies, don't you think you'd better drop the pet name mania before you talk any more about your "rights." We can imagine Miss Augusta Fiddle [illegible] qualifying herself to be a doctor or a lawyer, but we can't fancy anything of the sort in connection with mere "Gussie" Fiddle-faddle, and nobody who saw it on her sign-board would ever believe she was perfectly qualified to practice her profession. HOWARD GLYNDON.

Judge Durell and the Gaines Case.

From the New-Orleans Republican.

The telegraphic correspondent of the *Missouri Democrat* has given a wide circulation to the report that Judge DURELL was about to be "impeached on the ground that he demanded money before he would do his duty in the case of Mrs. GAINES. The knowledge of this fact is said to cause a good deal of talk down there."

There is unquestionably a good deal of talk at times down here about various subjects, but though in the newspaper line we have not heard a word of the "good deal of talk" alleged; neither do we believe that there is any talk at Washington about impeaching Judge DURELL, or anything of the sort.

In order to show of what cloth such rumors are generally manufactured, it may not be amiss to illustrate the kind of basis in fact these exist for such a rumor as the above. Like most men who have occupied high positions on the Bench, Judge DURELL was for many years a counsellor at the Bar, and had in charge much important business, and was concerned in many leading cases. He would scarcely have been deemed fitted for such an important position as Judge of the Federal Court if he had not been thus engaged. Would it not be strange if, in the course of a long legal career, he had not become interested, pro or con, in the famous case of Mrs. GAINES? Could ROSELIUS, RANDELL HUNT, CLARKE, BAYNE, BRADFORD, LEA, FINNEY, or any other eminent legal individual, be selected for an important judgeship without inevitably bringing about the appointment of a Judge who would not be able to act in certain cases on account of personal interest? Could CHARLES O'CONOR, or JAMES T. BRADY, or WILLIAM M. EVARTS occupy the Bench in New-York City without being embarrassed in important cases in a like manner?

In 1836 CAVALIER & DAVENPORT obtained judgments against certain parties who claimed, through CLARK's mother, to be heirs of DANIEL CLARK. The judgments were for a warrantee in the sale of lands by CLARK in his lifetime, and amounted to about $40,000. Lands belonging to CLARK's succession were seized under these judgments, or one of them, and Mrs. GAINES enjoined their sale. An agreement was made, which may be seen in the office of JOSEPH CUVILLIER, Notary Public, deposited April 24, 1844. The lands were sold, only partially satisfying the judgments. In 1852 Hon. E. H. DURELL, then a counsellor-at-law, acting as the trustee of the Union Company, of New-York, purchased a large amount of the lands that were sold under the Cavalier and Davenport judgments; and also the unsatisfied judgments of CAVALIER & DAVENPORT and BOISFONTAINE against parties claiming to be the heirs of DANIEL CLARK, as also other lands of DANIEL CLARK sold under the Boisfontaine judgment.

He thus became the holder of the title to said lands as trustee of the Union Company. He also since became personally interested in the judgments and lands to a considerable amount, evidenced by a judgment against the Company. The Union Company claim that their judgments are a judicial mortgage upon all lands of the heirs of DANIEL CLARK, including the real estate of Mrs. GAINES. A bill in equity was filed against E. H. DURELL by Mrs. GAINES, being suit No. 2,715 of the docket of the Circuit Court of this place.

Now, were Judge DURELL to sit as Judge of the Circuit Court, in the cases of Mrs. GAINES, he must pass upon her heirship to the estate of DANIEL CLARK. He is interested in the result of her cases. He is the owner as trustee of the Union Company of New-York, having also a direct personal interest of the judgments of CAVALIER & DAVENPORT. The Union Company claim those judgments to be judicial mortgages upon all the lands claimed by Mrs. GAINES. If he decide in her favor, the land he adjudges to her may come immediately under the Union Company's mortgage.

Judge DURELL always took the highly honorable position that he could not act in these cases. It is no fault of his that the Circuit Judgeship was not long ago filled. But owing to the fact that, for several years past, that position has been vacant, or occupied by Judges too infirm or unwilling to come to New-Orleans, and owing, also, to the unwillingness of Congress to let ANDREW JOHNSON fill the place by one of his peculiar styles of appointment, Mrs. GAINES' cases have stood in abeyance, and probably will until Gen. GRANT and Congress can get at the matter of the Circuit Judgeship. If their choice shall fall upon a Judge not unwilling to sit at New-Orleans, everything will have a proper solution. If it should fortunately fall upon Judge DURELL, promoting him from the District to the Circuit Court, the statutes of Congress and the rules of the Supreme Court furnish a proper means of interchange of Judges from circuit to circuit, in cases where Judges have a personal interest and cannot sit, which is a matter of no uncommon occurrence elsewhere.

Judge DURELL, as we have already said, has always taken the highly honorable position that he could not act in these cases; and CALEB CUSHING, Mrs. GAINES' counsel in Washington, knowing the facts, advised a settlement between Mrs. GAINES and the Union Company, so as to enable them to relieve Judge DURELL from his interest. No conclusive result was attained, although a settlement seemed for a time to have been adjusted. With that settlement Judge DURELL had nothing to do. He simply desired the Union Company to relieve him from his interest. Whether CALEB CUSHING was right in his opinion that the settlement which he advised, but was not carried out, would have enabled Judge DURELL to have sat in her cases is neither here nor there. He neither is nor would be the man to sit in a case where the propriety of his action would be doubtful, and as the case never arose, we doubt whether any man who knows Judge DURELL can say what would have been his course. But even were he to accept the opinion of that distinguished lawyer, it would illy justify the half of the stories that have been coined out of the mere suggestion of such a solution. That is all the basis that has ever existed for the idle and silly stories set afloat, and from this emanates the fabrication of his demanding money before doing his duty. The truth redounds to the credit of the Judge. As a private individual, it would be exceedingly strange if he did not wish a settlement of his interest; as a Judge, it is to his honor that he refused to further it.

It is an exceedingly far-fetched interpretation of these facts that would enable the most ingenious perverter of reason and logic to evolve a solution unfavorable to the integrity of Judge DURELL.

We are authorized by Judge DURELL to say that he never spoke to Mrs. GAINES about paying him any money to act in her cases, directly or indirectly, and the whole charge against him is utterly false and groundless.

An examination of the records we have referred to furnishes a mass of legal reminiscence which we would have been glad to have dilated upon, and may refer to on a future occasion, but it is not strictly pertinent to the subject upon which we set out to write. Everything about Mrs. GAINES' case is of public interest, and her cases in its general scope has attained popularity from the long struggle and ability with which she has met the successive phases of her litigations. With their legal merits we have nothing to do, as their decision belongs of right to the tribunals; but there is much of wonderful interest in her well-fought struggle which, without trespassing upon the neutrality of the Press, or the legal rights and interests of others, we mean to revert to again. For the present we deem it our duty to the public to say that the course of Judge DURELL in this matter is justified by the judicial records.

A Catholic Priest Accidentally Killed.

From the Lafayette (Ind.) Journal, Jan. 5.

A sad accident occurred on the Michigan Central train a few nights since, near Michigan City, with fatal result yesterday. Father KEMPLER, a Catholic priest of this city, had been to Chicago to attend the funeral of a prominent ecclesiastic, and was returning home. He should have got off the train at Michigan City, but fell asleep, and did not awake until the train was just checking up at New Rochester station. More asleep than awake then, he started up, and walking hastily out on the platform, stepped off while the train was in motion. The corner of one car struck him in the side, breaking three ribs, and he was otherwise severely injured. He lingered, however, in great pain until yesterday, when he expired. Father KEMPLER was a man of much ability and experience, a classical and theological scholar, and greatly beloved. He was educated at Maynooth College, Ireland.

The Confederate Archives.

A writer in the Columbus (Ga.) *Sun*, of Dec. 31, says:

"Mr. DAVIS made no disposition of some of the most valuable and important documents placed under his control. The writer of this had under his immediate control the most general, important and interesting archives of the late Confederate Government. In them was embraced its entire political history, from its auspicious beginning at Montgomery to the disastrous close at Richmond. The Congress had left it to Mr. DAVIS to say when, how and where these archives should be moved. Upon application to Mr. DAVIS, a few days previous to the surrender, as to what disposition should be made of them, we were informed by his private secretary that Mr. DAVIS had packed none of the papers of his office for removal, and that he should await further orders. The orders came on Sunday. The papers were packed and went on the Presidential train. We have an idea that they are at present deposited in Washington City."

REORGANIZED UNDER THE STATE BANKING LAW.—The stockholders of the Merchants' and Mechanics' National Bank of this city, of which D. THOS. VAIL is President, have voted to close up the affairs of the institution as a National Bank, and to resume business under the State Banking laws. The title of the bank hereafter will be the Merchants' and Mechanics' Bank of Troy. The causes which led to this change in the system under which the bank will be conducted are numerous, and the advantages and disadvantages have been carefully weighed. Whether as a State or National Banking Association, the institution is one of the soundest in the country.—*Troy Press, Jan. 5.*

THE RICHMOND TOBACCO FRAUD.—In justice to Mr. E. J. HINTON, who was brought up before the United States Commissioner on the charge of removing tobacco from his factory, in violation of the revenue, we will state that the charge was but a technical one, and the Commissioner, as we understand, thought very little of the offence, inasmuch as he allowed Mr. HINTON to go at large upon his own recognizance of $100 for his appearance before the United States Court.—*Richmond State Journal, Jan. 7.*

The New-York Times.

NEW-YORK, SUNDAY, JAN. 10, 1869.

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We cannot notice anonymous communications. In all cases we require the writer's name and address, not for publication, but as a guarantee of good faith.

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To Advertisers.

Advertisers in the Times are requested to bring in their notices at as early an hour in the day as possible. Received after 8½ o'clock, it will be impossible to classify them under their proper heads.

NEWS OF THE DAY.

EUROPE.

The report that the Cretan insurgents had submitted to Turkish authority is confirmed by mail advices received in London.

The brig *Hannibal*, which arrived at London yesterday, reports meeting the *Ocean Spray*, with thirty-nine of the passengers and crew of the steamship *Hibernia*, which foundered at sea in November last. They were to be landed at Madeira.

The steamer *Borussia*, which was recently reported off Portland, England, with a broken shaft, succeeded in landing all her passengers in safety.

At a banquet given in Seville, Spain, on Friday night, a telegram was sent to Espartero declaring that, whatever the decision of the Cortes, the guests assembled preferred him at the head of the Government.

GENERAL.

A San Francisco dispatch says that a terrible earthquake occurred at Colima, Mexico, on the 20th of December. The volcano of Colima, thirty miles from the city, had been in a state of eruption for several days, causing a rumbling and shaking of the earth for many miles around. On the 20th, at Colima, the earthquake commenced by gentle rockings, which increased in violence gradually, throwing down numerous buildings, and doing great damage to property generally. Several persons were killed by falling walls. In the country the shock was still more severe. The earth opened, water courses were changed, hills were leveled, and there was a general upheaval. The Cathedral of Manzanillo was shaken to its foundations, and hotels and dwellings were entirely demolished. Fifteen or twenty persons were killed in Manzanillo by the falling of the walls of a hotel and a storehouse.

The remains of Hon. John Minor Botts arrived in Richmond yesterday, and were conveyed to the Senate Chamber, where they lay in State. In the evening a meeting of citizens was held, when eulogies were spoken by Gov. Wells and Hon. L. H. Chandler, and appropriate resolutions were adopted.

A call is issued by the Board of Trade of Buffalo for a meeting of citizens to-morrow morning to consider what shall be done to protect the interest of our canals, and to secure concert of action in regard to the measures that shall be determined on.

Lieut.-Col. George Pomeroy, a paymaster of the army, died at Omaha on the 1st inst. Col. Pomeroy entered the volunteer service in 1861, in the First Minnesota Volunteers, and served with distinction throughout the Peninsula and Maryland campaigns. At Antietam he was carried from the field severely wounded. Conspicuous gallantry won for him promotion from the rank of Second Lieutenant to that of Lieutenant-Colonel. The latter commission he declined in favor of one as Additional Paymaster United States Army. In 1866 he was appointed in the Pay Department of the Regular Army.

Gen. Grant is expected to attend the annual meeting of the Board of Managers of the Peabody Educational Fund, which is to take place in Baltimore on the 20th inst. A public reception is to be tendered him by the citizens.

Representatives from a band of 400 Comanche Indians have arrived at Fort Bascom, desiring to surrender to the United States authorities. They were informed that they could only surrender at Fort Cobb, the object being to get them where they would be under the eye of Gen. Sheridan.

The father of King Kamehameha, of the Sandwich Islands, was buried with great pomp on the 22d of December. Some sailors and marines from the United States steamer *Ossipee* were in the procession. A flourishing slave trade is reported to be carried on between the Micronesian Islands and the south coast of Africa. A heavily armed brig, with a well-disciplined crew of Englishmen, Americans and Manilla-men, is cruising in the vicinity of the Micronesian Islands, flying either the British or American flag, as occasion requires. Merchant vessels are notified to be on the watch for her.

Advices from Hayti give additional particulars of the recent campaign of Salnave in the Southern Peninsula. He captured the City of Miragoane, but was driven out by the rebels. He retook the city, and destroyed a portion of it. He then captured six other towns on the sea coast, the inhabitants aiding him in driving out the rebels. Salnave returned to Port-au-Prince, and it is believed that his campaign will lead to the surrender of Jacmel and Jeremie. It is reported that a cargo of arms and ammunition shipped from Boston to the rebels had reached their destination. The Government monopoly of the coffee trade was removed on the 20th of December, and opened to competition under certain restrictions.

Henry Sanford, President of the New-Haven National Bank, died yesterday morning, aged 63 years.

The bark *Bride*, of London, Irwin master, was wrecked six miles east of Cutler, Me., on the night of the 1st inst., during a thick snow-storm. She was loaded with deals, and bound from St. John for Londonderry. The hull broke up and the cargo will probably be lost.

The number of fires in Newark during the past year was fifty-three and the loss thereby $43,915 14. During 1867 the loss sustained was $65,[illegible] 08.

Nearly three hundred persons have recently left Sitka for St. Petersburg, leaving but few persons remaining in the former place.

The argument on the motions for new trials in the case of Gerald Eaton, for the murder of Meehan, and Twitchell for the murder of Mrs. Hill, is now in progress before the Court of Oyer and Terminer in Philadelphia.

Capt. Kinney, of the United States Army, recently committed suicide in Alaska, by shooting himself through the heart.

The funeral of Gen. Rousseau took place in New-Orleans yesterday. His remains were followed to the grave by an imposing procession, consisting of civic and military organizations. The public offices were closed, as were many private houses along the route followed by the procession.

Anderson Upton and three negroes, who recently murdered a man named Martin and his two sisters, and afterward robbed and burned the house in which they lived, in Columbus, S. C., having confessed their crime, were taken from the jail at Appling and hanged.

A house in Troy, N. Y., was blown down yesterday. A lad named [illegible], who with several others was playing in the building at the time, was seriously injured. The others escaped with a few scratches. The house was situated on a sunken lot, and had been built on piles.

In the *habeas corpus* case of Henry Dreschel, of New-Jersey, charged with violating the law of Maryland prohibiting non-residents selling goods or offering samples for sale without a license, Judge Scott, of the Baltimore City Court, yesterday rendered a decision sustaining the State law, which imposes a fine of $300 to $600, pronouncing it constitutional, and not in conflict with the United States Constitution, as generally supposed.

McDevitt, the billiard champion, declines Dion's challenge to play three push-shot American games of 1,500 or 2,000 points—the first in Chicago, the second in Montreal and the third in New-York, for $1,000 or $2,000 a side for each game. He will only play a push-shot game of 1,500 or 2,000 points, for $5,000 in Chicago.

Suits have been commenced in Chicago to remove the clouds from the title to the valuable tract of property, which appears to have been fraudulently conveyed during the administration of Mayor John Wentworth, though without his knowledge, by some employés of the city.

James H. Morrison, of Chicago, recently deceased, left $700,000 to his sons, but in case of their death most of his property is to be appropriated to the establishment of a school in that city, to be higher in grade than the High School, and known as the "Morrison School."

The receipts at the Brooklyn Academy of Music for the past year were $26,576 93, and the expenditures $21,799 61.

Mr. Berg was the subject of a complaint yesterday at the Police Court. He was charged by the President of the Dry Dock, East Broadway and Battery Railroad with obstructing the cars of the line by stopping them a few days ago, and threatening to arrest the conductor of one of them, who refused to "double up"—put on extra horses. The case will come on in a day or two.

The case of the United States *vs.* Leichtenstein, a former Internal Revenue Inspector, for accepting 20,000 valuable cigars and $100 from a person named Hoyt, to settle a case pending against him, should have been disposed of yesterday, before Commissioner Owen; but, owing to the Court-room being occupied, it was decided to adjourn it until Monday, at 11 A. M.

James Logan, the alleged assassin of Mr. Rogers, surrendered himself yesterday to the Sergeant in charge of the Twentieth Precinct Station-house. He denies his guilt. The Coroner will hold an investigation immediately.

Owing to the non-arrival of the steamship *Etna*, the European mails, which were to have been dispatched yesterday, are detained until next Tuesday, when they will go forward by the Hamburg-American steamer *Allemannia*. In no previous season has bad weather on the Atlantic so seriously interrupted mail communication.

Mr. Waterhouse Hawkins lectured last night at the Cooper Institute upon the horse, dilating more particularly upon his structure, which he illustrated upon the blackboard in an entertaining manner.

An unknown man was killed on the track of the New-Jersey Railroad on Friday night at South Broad-street, Newark. Two cents only were found in his pockets.

An insane Irish girl, named Catherine Shay, from Rondout, is lost, and is supposed to be wandering along the Hudson. She is 25 years of age.

The arrivals at the Communipaw yards the past week were 885 cattle, 2,790 hogs, and 7,922 sheep. The number slaughtered was 193 cattle, 2,813 hogs, and 5,917 sheep.

A Foolish Scheme.

There is before Congress a joint resolution providing that the United States may establish a protectorate over the islands in the Caribbean Sea, (Hayti and St. Domingo being specially mentioned,) for the purpose of enabling them to establish stable republican forms of Government against any and all influences foreign to them, or whenever the people of said islands may request the same.

Now, we suppose that Congress knows that there is no trouble whatever about foreign intervention in Hayti or St. Domingo, and that it is not "foreign influences" that prevent them establishing stable republican Governments. Their troubles are *internal*. The revolution and anarchy that prevail in Hayti and St. Domingo come from their own people, and from the struggles of their own ambitious leaders. In Hayti there has been no foreign interference, and the last attempt at foreign interference in St. Domingo was eight years ago, when Spain made an effort to reassert her authority. Yet, during the last ten years, there has been revolution after revolution in Hayti, and the war which has raged throughout the country for the last two years has now brought it into an almost hopeless state of anarchy. Neither the Empire of Soulouque, the Republic of Geffrard, nor the Administration of Salnave, has been able to hold together, and it is impossible to guess what may turn up after they get exhausted with the present war. In the Republic of St. Domingo also, there seems to be no end to the raging squabbles, and hardly any prospect of assured republican stability.

Now, if Congress wishes to assist these two unhappy peoples, it is not from foreign interference they need to be saved, but from *themselves*. We must send an army and navy to put down the insurrections and revolutions, to establish Government, and to preserve order. We must crush out the rebels, if we can discover which party are the rebels. We must uphold the genuine Government, if we can find out the genuine one. And, if we were to try this, for example, in the case of Hayti, we should be very sure to find all Hayti against us. We should have to fight all the factions, and the whole population—fight them on the seaboard, fight them in the mountains—fight the worst savages outside of Africa, in the most difficult country outside of Abyssinia. We suppose we could do it. The American people stick at nothing, and Congress is afraid of nothing. But after it is done,—what? Why, a ruined island more utterly ruined than it is now, and a nation of African savages more hopelessly savage than ever. We should find a couple of hundred millions added to our own debt, and a good deal less than nothing to show for it.

But we are told that the resolution introduced to Congress also "squints very strongly at Cuba." The Cuban insurrectionists have asked the assistance of this country, and it is thought we might do them the small service of guaranteeing them against foreign interference, and securing them a "stable republican Government." Why not? It might be a small service, but it would be a good deal bigger fight than some folks imagine. It would need an army of at least fifty thousand men,—to say nothing of the navy,—even if we had only Spain to fight; and it would cost us at least five hundred millions,—to say nothing of shoddy and plundering. And if, after all, we were to save the people of Cuba from foreign interference, we might by no means be able to give them a "stable republican Government." It might not be so easy to make stable republicans out of the African and Chinese inhabitants,—to say nothing of the Creoles and Spaniards.

The fact is, there is no necessity for Americans going to Hayti, or Cuba, or Crete, to find all the work they can possibly do in behalf of republican institutions. There has fearful corruption grown up in our own Republic, which it will require more effort to keep from ruining us than were required in the seven labors of Hercules. There is a stupendous debt crushing the country, which we can only pay off justly by stupendous effort and stupendous honesty. There is a vast amount of poverty, suffering and helplessness among our laboring classes, which is working toward the degradation of the country, and must be remedied by vast effort if we would save our Republic from ruin. If Congress can furnish us any assistance in either of these directions it will receive our deep gratitude; but until it is able to do something in the way of remedying such evils, it would be as well to let alone Hayti and Cuba, where we cannot possibly do any good.

Labor Reform—The Boston Convention.

A Labor Reform Convention is to be held in Boston on the 26th of this month for the discussion of what is called the "Labor Question." The subject is one of great and growing importance, and if the discussions are of the right kind,—if they are dispassionate and practical,—the Convention cannot fail to do great good.

But it seems to be under the direction of Wendell Phillips, S. S. Foster, and other professional agitators who avowedly take up this question now because "slavery has been abolished" and "equal suffrage seems to be secured,"—in other words, only because the other topics which have hitherto engaged their rhetorical attention have ceased to be available. We very much doubt the utility of such "discussions," as they are likely to bring to the subject of labor. They know but little about it, and they are not half as likely to tell what they *know*, as what they *feel*, or pretend to feel.

No one can fail to see that there is now,—as there has always been,—though now it is more general and pressing perhaps than ever before,—a sharp contest going on between Capital and Labor, for a readjustment of their respective shares of the wealth produced by their joint employment. The problem is one of the most difficult, as it is one of the most important, that can engage the attention and enlist the efforts of political economists. It can only be properly treated by men of knowledge, and of reflection. It is not a question for passion, or sentiment,—nor can either of those faculties contribute in the least to its just solution.

But the men who are likely to have this Convention in charge are preëminently men of passion, and of little else. They have won all their triumphs in the past by appeals to passion,—to the feelings rather than the judgment,—and by arousing and directing the passions of the people against the wrongs they have arraigned. And naturally they will be inclined to treat the labor question in the same way. The drift of their discussions of it will probably lie in denunciations of the tyranny of capital, and in exhortations to all engaged in labor to combine for its overthrow.

That anything but mischief can come from such a method of treating the matter is out of the question. Very much of the evil connected with the subject, and nearly all the difficulty of its adjustment, has been due to the bitterness of feeling thus engendered. We should be very sorry to see this difficulty still further increased by the organization of such a crusade as the Boston reformers seem most likely to set on foot. We may be mistaken as to the course they are likely to take in the coming Convention. We hope we are, for we can conceive of none more likely to injure the cause that Convention is intended to aid.

The Naval Appropriations and Mr. Washburne.

The point made by Mr. Brooks, the other day, in reply to Mr. Washburne, strikes us as neither quite appropriate nor worthy of the former gentleman's doctrines of "retrenchment and reform." Mr. Washburne having procured the Naval bill to be made the special order for Monday, in a slight discussion that arose thereon, Mr. Brooks retorted upon him that "a member might take up the time of the House in bellowing about economy, and thus waste forty times the amount attempted to be saved."

This is one of those general aspersions which are usually reserved for men of less than Mr. Brooks' calibre to employ in the room of argument or fact. That it is peculiarly unjust in Mr. Washburne's case, we need hardly argue. Without holding anybody up as infallible on the subject of appropriations, it is yet simple justice to say of Mr. Washburne that no more persistent advocate of *real*, not pretended, economy, sits in either House. He makes mistakes, probably, like most other people, but the many schemes of public plunder in whose defeat he has led, and the many loose estimates of department expenditure which he has been largely instrumental in having cut down, during many years, are not to be dismissed by a cheap sneer. If it has been said of Mr. Washburne that "economy is his hobby," we may add that it could be wished the foibles of some other members were as unobjectionable. It is rather the fashion to speak slightingly of a legislator's "getting up a reputation for economy;" but the satirists would do well to reflect that a stable reputation of that sort is not "got up" without incurring the powerful and deadly enmity of every "clique," "ring," corporation and individual, whose raid upon the public purse any honest legislator defeats, and who often combine to ruin him—an event which, in that case, sooner or later, they usually accomplish.

In his elaborate speech the other day, (which drew a compliment from Mr. Brooks' colleague, Mr. Wood,) Mr. Washburne traversed the whole ground of the year's appropriations—involving, of course, matters of weeks of Congressional action. This subject, we repeat, he reviewed in an hour or two, with such authority of opinion, derived from investigation, as his position on the Appropriation Committee gave him, and demonstrated the probable savings—amounting to many millions—which could be made. Surely *this* cannot be what Mr. Brooks calls "*bellowing* about economy," or so "taking up the time of the House as to *waste forty times* the amount attempted to be saved;" or, if it be, then with a very little figuring, one may calculate the precious value of time to our national legislators.

We do not design to indorse every economy that Mr. Washburne proposes, because he proposes it, or to ask for him, even on his specialty of retrenchment, a different canon of criticism from that applied to other members; but we may make this the occasion for saying that it would be well for Congressmen at the outset to discard old prejudices, and to be prepared to welcome and treat fairly every proposition claiming to be one of economy—whether private or public motive seem to instigate it, and in whatsoever political party it originates.

As to this special measure—the Naval appropriation bill—the bill for 1869–1870 sets apart, in round numbers, two millions less than that of the year preceding. That was thought to be at the lowest notch of economy, but by dint of some reductions in the force of the navy and the marine corps, and in the appropriations for navy-yards and for the preservation of vessels, the last year's total is brought down about twelve per cent. Some doubt may hang over the reduction of the marine corps, which is already a very tidy little establishment, at best, and more regarding the "preservation of vessels," which is a matter already too much neglected, so that we fear some vessels are past praying for. However, perhaps some odd hundreds of thousands, for other matters, may have been included in this last item—which in that case may be safely cut out.

However, the noteworthy matter is that the Naval Appropriation bill is the first of the grand series for the year, and as such it ought to be met with careful scrutiny, and the disposition to do *all* that is needed—but no more. Last year, the Department suddenly (indeed with almost ludicrous precipitation) cut down its own estimates nearly twenty millions—or, about a half—within a few weeks of rendering them. Such a saving cannot be repeated this year; but that is no reason why "bellowing about economy" may not do some good, if done in the right way.

The Lady Reformers at Fault.

The latest combination among the lady reformers would be rather comical if it were not unfortunate. The Sorosis, who meet for pleasure, the "Revolutionists," headed by Miss Anthony, who demand the right of suffrage, and the workingwomen who beg for work, have combined in one association—a sort of coöperative society, in which each party pursues its distinct object, and the whole imagine that they are acting in concert. But the dear creatures are as impractical as ever. At the last meeting at Cooper Institute the delegate from Sorosis, Miss "Shirley Dare," assured the workingwomen of the sympathy of her society, and suggested the idea of aiding the workingwomen of New-York by a weekly contribution of five cents—the lady did not say as much, but it is inferred that she meant that the Sorosis Club should make the donation. Miss Anthony proposed giving present employment to idle workingwomen by sending them into Wall-street and Fifth-avenue to solicit signatures to the petition for woman suffrage! Miss Anthony evidently does not consider this the most remunerative employment obtainable, for she suggested that this might lead to something better, and that the ladies thus employed "might fall into something." Mrs. Rose, a representative of the workingwomen, said some very sensible things of workingwomen's difficulties and necessities, but she grew impractical when she advanced a plan for their relief. She suggested the novel idea of establishing the independence of the workingwomen by first starting them in the world as beggars. She proposed a grand coöperative society, but as the workingwomen have none of the necessary funds, Mrs. Rose suggested that a committee be invited to wait upon Messrs. Bellows, Beecher, Chapin, Cheever, &c., and so on through the whole alphabet of popular lecturers, asking each one to devote a night's labor to help the funds of the Union. This these gentlemen would doubtless very willingly do, but would the workingwomen as willingly accept? Are the funds for the establishment of the suggested banks and insurance offices to be raised in the same way? We fear that Treasurer Spinner, gallant and generous as he is, could hardly be tempted to receive orders on even Lecturers Gough, or Curtis, or Nasby, for their large nightly receipts, as Government securities for a Female National Bank; and those wise and thrifty and considerate husbands who secure insurance policies on their lives, that their widows and orphans may not be reduced to the terrible straits of the poor workingwomen, are so particular as to the companies in which they invest, that the most brilliant of arguments would induce but few to take risks in establishments thus secured.

We expressed the idea some months ago, that the Woman's Rights movement was more wisely directed now than formerly; but we fear that the evidences which led to that conclusion were unreliable, and that our earnest wish was father to the gratifying belief. The ladies are, unfortunately, getting into the clouds again. When the actual workingwomen ceased to meet and instruct and advise each other by comparing notes and experiences as to the nature and remuneration of their various kinds and grades of work, the Workingwomen's Association began to lose in influence and interest, until we are not surprised to learn that not more than a dozen actual laborers were among its audience of twenty persons at the Cooper Institute on the 8th inst. This meeting will probably prove the last, and the end of a movement which ought to have attracted the active sympathy of all classes of women and men in the City. Had the Association been directed and composed of the real workers, and the discussions of the fancied rights of women been substituted by plain, unvarnished tales of real wrongs and actual experience, the movement would have touched the heart of the great City; and a powerful influence would have been brought to bear upon employers and employes which would have corrected, as far as it is possible for anything outside of purely commercial considerations to affect, the abuses complained of, and which undoubtedly exist.

But the relief to the present class of female artisans cannot be great. The truth is, as we have urged before, that there is no systematizing and regulating the work and wages of persons who are not workers, and whose labor does not command wages. The wages of artisans will always be in accordance with their skill and rapidity. No other considerations or combinations or unions can increase the value of work, any more than they can change the standard value of the gold dollar. The skilled artisan will always be more valuable to his employer and will command more wages than the apprentice; he will make more money if paid according to the quantity and quality of his work than the ignorant and unskillful laborer. Women in this country are not skilled artisans; they do not learn trades, and naturally they do not earn good wages. Mrs. Rose, at the meeting in question, asked why women in America may not be watchmakers, since they have a delicate touch. The delicate touch would avail little without the other requisite training. The women of this country have soft voices, and many of them sing well, and all sing a little; but only those are good singers who have been educated through an apprenticeship longer and harder than any required to learn telegraphing or type-setting. The fact is that our lady reformers have begun at the wrong end. They must go back and learn before they can perform; and they must learn thoroughly if they would earn largely. They cannot compete with skilled artisans or educated professionals of the other sex, even at inferior wages, if they are inferior in knowledge. The true way is to begin at the beginning and learn the trades best suited to them. The best way to reform the matter altogether is to encourage the apprenticing of girls as well as boys to trades; and until parents break through old and foolish prejudices, and consider this most important duty to their daughters in precisely the same way that they look and act upon the same duty to their sons, and educate sons and daughters alike to support themselves, the present evils and abuses must continue to exist. In the rapidly increasing districts of the Northwest, where the women are so largely in excess of the men and where they must ultimately become self-supporting, it is a paramount duty of every parent to see that his daughters as well as his sons are taught useful and practical knowledge as well as the accomplishments. In this practical age it is far better that the majority of young women should know how to handle type than to thump guitars; better to run a folding-machine or feed a printing press than to run even a sewing-machine; the skill which can make a paper box is more valuable, though less beautiful, than a knowledge of embroidery; and it is far more profitable to finger the brass key of the telegraph instrument than the ivory ones of the piano.

The Ballot in England.

The recent address of Mr. John Bright to his constituents at Birmingham, on his reëlection after vacating his seat in Parliament, on becoming a member of the new Gladstone Cabinet, has even more than the usual interest to Americans which generally attaches to his speeches. The hitherto simple representative of a large class of the English people, has now spoken for the first time in the double capacity as such representative, and as a responsible member of the English Government. As the Ministry had met but once, there was no expectation that Mr. Bright would indicate the policy of the Government any further than this policy had been disclosed in the canvass of the general election, which had just brought them into power. At the same time, there was no departure from his usual frankness in promulgating his own liberal views, and it appears from this speech that another great step in political reform, of which Mr. Bright has been the champion—a further Americanizing of British institutions by introducing the ballot—to which Mr. Gladstone and the Liberal Party were not committed in the election, will be among the measures to be introduced by the new Government.

Mr. Bright's declarations on this point seem, indeed, quite conclusive, for he said:

> "I am very glad to tell you that when I went up to London last week, I found, I was going to say almost nobody professing to be a Liberal, on the Liberal side of the House of Commons, who was not in favor of the ballot. Those who had previously been in its favor had been strongly confirmed in their views by recent transactions, and some important persons who heretofore have withheld their countenance from it, now admit with the greatest freedom, that what they have seen of late has entirely changed their opinion, and they believe with our present wide suffrage—I don't know why it should be just more in one case than in the other—the adoption of the ballot is not only proper, but inevitable."

This statement shows a very rapid change in public opinion and a new advance by the Liberal Party. The late English elections have, however, been so disgraceful, so characterized by drunkenness and mob violence, stimulated in most instances by the money of the candidates, expended through scores of agents for bribing electors, that all parties and classes are so heartily ashamed of these exhibitions that the ballot is now very generally accepted as the only remedy.

Of all the reforms advocated by Mr. Bright, the ballot has in years past subjected him to more partisan rancor and animosity than any other. Before the election the Liberals were a great ways apparently from adopting it. The proposal has been met with ridicule and hatred by the higher classes, while the lower, some from apprehensions that no one would pay them for their votes when the means of knowing how they voted had disappeared, and others, because of the reputed unmanliness of withholding one's political opinions and preferences, have been divided on the question, and both friends and opponents have thought its introduction was, if not uncertain, remote. It seems now, however, to be coming much sooner than either expected, and it is quite certain that the new Reform bill can effect no radical change in the constitution of the House of Commons, unless the ballot is introduced. Whether even this will transfer political power from the aristocratic or wealthy classes, so as to be under the direction of the great body of the people, as in this country, may be doubtful, but no other known device would be so likely to accomplish the result.

It appears, therefore, that the popular leader, instead of receding from his aggressive measures against the British Constitution—and that is the way they have been characterized—as many predicted would be the case on his becoming a member of the Government, is really finding the field enlarging, and his opportunities greater for carrying forward these aggressions.

TOWN TOPICS.

Coöperation in a small way may be profitably engaged in by two or more families. For instance, the great fish market of this City is near Fulton Ferry. During mild and thawing weather excellent fish of various kinds can be purchased at very low prices. Wholesale dealers are not allowed to sell less than ten pounds in a single lot. Therefore, if two families unite to purchase a supply, they can obtain fish at 4c.@5c. per pound, and of the same quality as would cost them at the retailers as much as 10c.@15c. per pound. In cold and freezing weather the prices of fish are unusually firm, and the rates range higher than those we have quoted as ruling in weather as mild as that with which we have been favored during the past week. What is true of fish is also true concerning poultry. By purchasing a box of forty or more pounds, it can be obtained at 12c.@14c., and good poultry may be preserved from fifteen to twenty days, by simply hanging it in a cellar or any room where no fire is required.

West-street, from Pier No. 1 to Pier No. 45, a distance of about two miles, is one of the narrowest and filthiest streets of this City—perhaps of the world. Considering the enormous traffic of this thoroughfare and the heavy business all along the piers on the Hudson River, West-street ought to be widened at least one hundred feet beyond its existing width. This might be done by extending the piers and substantially flooring over the spaces between the slips. Besides a widened carriage-way, there should be a clean and unobstructed sidewalk on both sides of the street—a convenience which would be highly appreciated by the busy throng who now run the gauntlet of hand-carts, mud, wheelbarrows, garbage, trucks, danger, horse-cars, scavengers and unmitigated distress.

One session in the week (Wednesday's) was until recently found sufficient by the Board of Police Commissioners to hear all the complaints of Captains and citizens made against members of the Police Force. But now, in view of the increasing labors of the Board of this character, it has been agreed to meet twice per week—on Wednesdays and Fridays. Should the Police continue in moral retrogression for another year or so, they will secure exclusive possession of the Commissioners, while the latter will enjoy the privilege of holding perpetual Court for the trial of law-breaking policemen.

The ordinance of the Board of Health, requiring the removal of the slaughter-houses to a point north of Fortieth-street, has been put into effect. The butchers have made a sturdy resistance to this movement, fighting it in the Courts and elsewhere. But the necessity of the measure, for sanitary reasons, has been too great to enable a single calling to oppose it effectually. True, the interests of a respectable and industrious class of citizens are temporarily unpleasantly affected by this abatement of a great nuisance in the very heart of the City,—but the sufferers will soon rally from their brief difficulties. The general public will be at once greatly benefited by the change, and not very remotely the butchers themselves will be the gainers.

The East River Improvement Association have sent us a copy of a petition to Congress asking an appropriation for the removal of the rocks at Hell Gate. Citizens who will interest themselves in circulating these petitions for signatures are requested to call or send for copies at the office, No. 11 Pine-street. It is especially desired that gentlemen who reside out of, and who do business in New-York, should interest themselves in this matter. Petitions should be sent to Congress immediately, in the name of 100,000 citizens who almost daily have person or property exposed to the dangers of the passage.

In view of the disgraceful election frauds which have recently been perpetrated, the Union League Club are circulating a petition to Congress for signatures asking an amendment of the Naturalization laws. The points urged are to restrict the power of conferring citizenship to the United States Courts; to require from a person desiring citizenship the record in the Courts of his declaration of intentions; to provide for the publication of the names and residences of applicants for citizenship, and the punishment for forgery or fraud connected with the business as a felony, and suggesting the propriety of a general act in which the whole law bearing upon the subject shall be embodied and clearly expressed.

The only obstacle to the general use of the magnesium light has been the great expense attending the manufacture of oxygen gas,—the great supporter of combustion. This difficulty, however, has now been overcome, and the gas can be produced by a very simple process at a cost of $20 per 1,000 cubic feet. Oxygen gas was formerly obtained by the decomposition of chlorate of potash—a most expensive article—and cost $800 per 1,000 cubic feet. The magnesium light is found to possess sixteen times as much illuminating power as the best coal gas, and consequently is twenty times as brilliant as any coal gas yet manufactured in this City for general consumption. The new light also possesses several other advantages. It is from thirty to forty per cent. cheaper than coal gas; it does not flicker, and cannot be blown out; it gives off very little carbonic acid, and beneath its rays the most delicate shades of color lose none of their brilliancy or beauty. The public will rejoice at the prospect of superseding our dim, sickly, flickering gas-lights by the brilliant magnesium.

A new coöperative store for the sale of groceries is to be established in the Fourth Ward by well-known and trustworthy parties, who believe that the dense population of that part of the City will make the enterprise a success. A similar establishment, which was started two years ago in an up-town neighborhood, failed in consequence of the superior strength of its competitors and the scanty population in its vicinity. If, under the favorable auspices which are connected with it, this Fourth Ward store shall succeed, we shall find groceries on this plan all about the City. Properly conducted, these establishments will be a great blessing to the poor and middling classes.

A correspondent suggests a plan which is not unworthy of consideration for thoroughfares, *à la* Haussmann, between the east and west sides of the City, below Fourteenth-street, in this manner: Continue New Bowery by cutting a street diagonally through the Sixth and Fourteenth Wards, beginning at Pell-street and crossing Broadway at Bleecker-street; thence diagonally cutting through Washington-square, at an angle running from Fourth to Eighth-street; thence across into Greenwich-avenue. On the west side, start from the foot of Chambers-street, diagonally, intersecting Broadway at Canal-street; thence across the Bowery at an angle drawn to Houston-street; thence crossing by an angle which would strike Tompkins-square at Sixth-street and through to Eighth-street; thence to foot of Fourteenth-street. Such streets certainly would let daylight into the most crowded portion of the City, and afford a direct and convenient thoroughfare, which is greatly needed. The expense would not be so very great, considering the character and value of the property along the proposed route; and by running the streets diagonally across two of the largest of the City Parks, a large item of the cost would be saved without diminishing their usefulness as open places or "lungs" to the neighborhood.

MISCELLANEOUS.

Our hanging bridges will become as famous as the old "hanging gardens" of Babylon. The Highland Suspension Bridge, from Anthony's Nose on the east, to Fort Clinton on the west of the Hudson, over forty miles from New-York, will have nearly double the span of the Niagara bridge below the Falls, and about the length of our meditated highway across the East River—that is, about 1,600 feet. The Hudson bridge has more advantages of site, in the shores on either side, which are over 150 feet high. Its height above the water will be 150 feet exceeding that of our own bridge by twenty feet. The cost is estimated at from three and a half to four millions, a figure which our cities will be likely to look on with envy, though it will grow, at the usual rate of "arithmetical progression," and, not to be behindhand in anything in the shape of growth, ours will grow too, in all probability.

The Springfield *Republican* says that it is all very well to praise the telegraph, but it ought to have been mentioned that, if the telegraph is doing great good by expediting the spread of truth, it also does great harm by giving equal celerity to the spread of falsehood. The two, however, were on the same footing of perfect equality before the telegraph was invented, when both depended upon the mails. We suspect it will not be found easy to discover any process by which the spread of truth can be hastened and that of falsehood retarded.

It is not inappropriate to the times to suggest a consideration of the fact that of over 25,000 pounds of delayed mail matter on the overland route, one-third was found to consist of franked printed "docs" of various kinds. A large proportion of the bulky Oregon mails, tugged overland through desert and storm, are of the same character. Without mentioning the probability that nearly all the matter thus overloading that costly route has been printed and read in the newspapers long and long before the franked packages can reach their destination, it is worth the thought of Congressmen, who talk so much of "retrenchment," whether the temptation to put the Postal Department to such huge expense would not be happily removed by either abolishing the franking privilege or restricting it to written matter, or at least putting *some* limit to the tons of waste paper and printer's ink now gorging the full channels of traffic.

It is a statement not a little surprising, but one that is upheld by a study of the late election returns, that the four States of New-York, Pennsylvania, Ohio and Illinois contain more than one-third of all the inhabitants of this vast country. The aggregate vote of these States in 1864 was 2,122,816; this year it was 2,478,907—an increase of 16½ per cent. in four years. And if their total population has increased in like proportion with their voters, it now stands at about 14,250,000—or nearly two-fifths of the total estimate for the whole Union, which is 38,000,000.

Savannah news informs us that Mr. Stephens has nearly completed the second volume of a work which he calls "The War Among the States." The title is a misnomer, to say the worse of it. The people of the Union gave their blood and treasure through four years to demonstrate that our war was not a quarrel between *States*, but a war between the Government of the United States and a rebellious people of certain States. In face of the decision which the war has settled, comes Mr. Stephens to beg the whole question of the war (for, of course it is begging the question) by assuming the war to have been one between States. Of course, in that case, the road is short for him to draw any conclusions he likes in favor of the legal *right* of secession, however the *power* that quelled it may be acknowledged and respected.

The men of New-Amsterdam would not know our New-York if they could see it. They would ask for the Collect Creek that ran nearly across the Peninsula, and also for the several "bubbling runnels" that once meandered on the site of our up-town streets. In less than a century hence, the Harlem River may be as hidden as the Collect—covered over and built upon; for many persons even now are looking forward to such a thing. New-York City will by rushing out, so to speak, to Yonkers and the Bronx, and will want so many bridges that it will decide on having none at all, and the river, of little worth as a transit, will probably become a sewer—and a very good thing too, if it shall be carefully made. It is not pleasant to think of all that picturesque section done away with; but "manifest destiny" will have its way. With the Hell Gate passage cleared, the East River, near Harlem, will very likely be, one day, covered over with dock-yards and ship-yards like those of Liverpool and London.

Wonderful things were discovered the other day at the Baltimore meeting of the owners of the through line from Washington to New-York. They found they could facilitate travel, shorten the time of transit, equip the line with new cars and engines, accommodate freight, accommodate passengers—in short, there is no end to the fine things which they discovered. Query—Why did they not discover these things before? Hitherto we have been told by those same gentlemen that the line was already the *ne plus ultra* of convenience and luxury. What has set them on this new scent? We shall not take the liberty of guessing what it is, but we may call attention to the Washington dispatch which informs us that the meeting in question "had no reference whatever to Senator Sherman's Air-line Railroad bill," which, curiously enough, was simultaneously introduced into Congress.

Some time since the authorities of Wisconsin offered a reward of twenty-five cents *per capita* for the killing of wood chucks. The number killed was so enormous as to cause an investigation, which showed that enterprising youth raised the animals for the profit of killing them. This shows the quick adaptability of the "boy of the period" in America. But their compeers, the children of the Departments Du Nord and Pas de Calais, in France, raised last year $210,000 worth of rabbits, which were sent to London. This was 1,250,000 of the pot-pie order of animal, whose bodies were consumed by Cockney appetites, and whose skins were utilized by hat and glove makers "to Her Majesty." Not a bad speculation for the little French peasants!

The wide-awake Petersburg (Va.) *Index* has been active lately in the most excellent labor of forwarding "the new movement," which, while it accepts the situation including what it regards as the *incubus* of negro suffrage, yet pushes for organization and action on the part of the whites, indulging in the perfectly proper hope of bringing Virginia into Federal representation as a Democratic State after all. The policy of many of the Virginians is sullen refusal to recognize the new state of things in any way. The *Index* throws out this little paragraph apropos of them, under the caption "Old Virginny never tire:"

> "If the 'masterly inactivity' of the 'do nothings,' whose strength, like that of the Egyptians, is to sit still, should prevail, there is no reason why Virginia should ever tire; for she will never do anything. The most seductive of sins are those of omission. So delusive are they, that their dupes often go the length of making a merit of their short-comings."

This is a smart rap over the right knuckles.

Pride in material achievement is a very excellent thing, but it sometimes leads men into useless and crippling extravagances. The splendid yield of gold and silver from American mines has been a handsome record; but it has cost the extractors of it quite as much, if not more, than it is intrinsically worth. And although it remains in the world, and is doing good service, America is now studying the closer European processes of working, and is trying to find some more economical mode of getting her future supply. So in regard to English railways—and more eminently is it true of them—superb as they are in beauty and solidity of construction, and in efficiency of service, they have proved too costly to be maintained or continued at the same rate. Interest on invested capital, and tremendous expenses of repair and operation make high rates of fare, and are not repaid at that. It is now seriously in consideration to adopt the American plan of cheaper roads, slower trains and lower fares. Thus the peculiar genius of one nation has its interplay of mutual helpfulness with that of others.

One of the croppings-out of the natural tendency of things in the English Church system was an auction of several lots of fat livings, or parishes, belonging to the Duke of Norfolk, a short time ago. The reports in the papers say that the room was filled with clergymen

"spectators and others." But coming to an unfortunate question asked by one of the [illegible] "the lot was not successfully bid off. It is rather startling to see how a matter of such grave import as the spiritual guidance of a people can become a mere matter of bargain and sale, varying in market value according to the physical comfort it can afford the parson. That one parish should be preferable to another is easy enough to understand. But that the possession of them should be attainable for money by "clergymen, speculators and others" is certainly not a cheering sign for the spirituality of the English Church.

Pastor VARTUGYAN, of the Church of Yeni Kapou, Constantinople, who is now in this City, sends through the TIMES an appeal to American Christians in behalf of the down-trodden Evangelical Armenians resident in Turkey. A small number of them have already come to this country, and he desires to promote the emigration of others, as the readiest means of relief from their present hopeless destitution, and of forwarding their ultimate welfare. These Armenians number about fifteen thousand, and, as everybody knows, belong to one of the most intelligent, fine-looking and industrious races in the world. They are subjected to great sufferings by the Turks, and are neglected by their fellow Christians of Europe, as our correspondent shows. We understand that Pastor VARTUGYAN has been making inquiries in the Southern States for a proper place for their settlement. There is no doubt that if they could be brought to this country and located on some of the fertile lands of Virginia, South Carolina, Georgia or Texas, they could reach any degree of prosperity they might desire, and there is no doubt that they would be a great acquisition to either of these States, as an aid in the development of their resources. We hope that the excellent pastor will find encouragement and assistance in his Christian and humane undertaking.

The *Commercial Advertiser* last evening printed the following among its special dispatches from Washington:

"Considerable interest is manifested respecting Mr. BUTLER's financial speech, and the galleries of the House present a more animated appearance than usual, by persons desirous of hearing it."

As neither House of Congress was in session yesterday, the "animated appearance" of the galleries was something remarkable.

SUE MURPHY was a loyal woman resident in the South during the rebellion, whose property was destroyed by our army; and she now asks from Congress that the Government may compensate her for her losses. We doubt if the principle can be admitted. Loyal citizens who resided within the enemy's territory during hostilities were subject to the chances of war, and liable to suffer its losses on the same terms as other people. There were loyal citizens in Charleston when GILLMORE bombarded it, and in Vicksburg when GRANT bombarded it, and in Petersburg when it was bombarded; and their property was necessarily destroyed, without any distinction between it and other property. GILLMORE and GRANT could not point their guns at rebel houses only; they could only direct their guns against a rebel city, and the fact of its being a rebel stronghold justified the use of whatever means were necessary to its reduction. Of course if right and justice require that we should pay the losses of all residents of the South who now claim that they were loyal, then they should be paid without any more ado about it. But we hold that even on such grounds, we are not called upon to pay these claims. We might have done as has been done in the case of other wars; we might have confiscated the property of rebels, and therefrom remunerated loyal people for their losses; but the sentiment of the country was opposed to confiscation, and it was soon evident that nothing could be done in that direction. All we can now do for those who were loyal is to secure them protection, and give them the opportunity of retrieving the losses they suffered by the accident of their being members of a rebellious community.

LETTERS TO THE EDITOR.

The Evangelical Armenians in Turkey.

To the Editor of the New-York Times:

The Armenians in Turkey are ecclesiastically divided into three classes. The first, which includes a majority of the people, is attached to the ancient Armenian, or, as it is called, the Gregorian Church. The second in order and the second in numerical strength, are the Roman Catholics. The third, which though the smallest in point of numbers, is, in many respects, the most interesting, is known by the appropriate name of Evangelical Armenians.

These last-named have been formed into communities who desire to worship God according to the dictates of a conscience guided by the unerring Word of God, in spirit and in truth. At present they number about fifteen thousand souls. As might have been expected, their separation from the old established Church was not effected without great sacrifices. Some of these sacrifices were made voluntarily by individuals who had learned to distinguish between a religion based upon the truth of the Word of God and one which consisted of cold formalities and imposing ceremonies. But the greatest sacrifices were imposed on them by the hostility of those from whom they separated, and against whose labors they boldly testified. As the word of God grew and prospered, many believed and turned to the Lord, so that the losses and sufferings of individuals became those of whole communities.

It is needless to dwell upon all that our brethren in the faith endured for righteousness' sake. But it may be well to mention that they are destitute of buildings for the worship of God. They are too poor to support preachers and ministers. They have no teachers and no schools for the education of their children. They have no hospitals in which the sick can be cared for. No one represents them in the Government, and consequently their rights are not protected. Those who claim to be their protectors have assumed the post without the consent or choice of the people, who have no power to remove them, however they may abuse their authority. Those who occupy such offices use them to advance their own interests, and the wrongs and grievances of those who are dependent on them are left without redress. The cries of these afflicted people are unheeded alike by the Turkish Government and the representatives of foreign Governments. Even the representatives of Protestant Powers exert no influence on behalf of this friendless and oppressed minority.

Until a very recent period they had no place for the burial of their dead in Constantinople, and in many other cities this boon is still denied them. Many of them are homeless and are cut off from all employment by which they might earn food for their families. And when they have reached the close of a life of privation and affliction, their dead bodies often lie for days unburied from the inability of friends and relatives to pay the necessary funeral expenses.

These great sufferings would be alleviated if they knew that in some corner of the world there were any to sympathize with them. But as it is, the thought that they are neglected by all men, and are left out of the sympathies of the world, and especially of Christians, is one of the bitterest ingredients in the cup of woe. Often when they have confidently appealed to those on whom they have counted as their friends, it has been only to meet with a repulse, and they have gone away disappointed, like thirsty travelers who have strained their last energies to reach a well of promise only to find its waters dried up. If the Christians of America could witness the indifference with which the sufferings of these poor people have been met by those at whose hands some sympathy, at least, might naturally be expected, they would, like JOHN, when he saw the woman drunk with the blood of saints, "wonder with great admiration." Rev. xvii. 6.

When the Roman Catholic missionaries met with their first success among the Armenians, their [illegible] very much as the Protestants do now. But the attention of the Catholic countries of Europe was turned to the sufferers, and the assistance which they received from a few influential persons not only cheered and encouraged them, but restrained the hostility of their persecutors. Now the Roman Catholic Armenians are among the most prosperous and respected of their race, and occupy the first place for intelligence, civilization, wealth and influence. I am persuaded that had the Christians of Europe and America lent their countenance in any measure to the persecuted flocks of God, it would have been equally effectual, and would have given them a position of great influence and usefulness among their countrymen.

When I am tempted to ask why the sympathy and influence of Protestants have been withheld from us, I am sure that it cannot be because the Protestant faith is less influential than popery. It can only be because American Christians have not been made acquainted with the condition of their brethren, and I am persuaded that it is only necessary that authentic information on the subject should be communicated, in order to secure a cordial and efficient interposition on our behalf. I affectionately and respectfully appeal to American Christians whether now that the truth in the case is submitted to them, they will remain indifferent spectators of our afflictions? or whether after all their generous efforts to send us bibles and missionaries, they will leave their work half done, or leave those who have been converted through their instrumentality to perish on the way between the superstitions, from which we have been delivered, and the glorious liberty which has been presented to our hopes?

If not, then I invite the attention of Christians first of all to a little handful of Armenians who have come to this country in hopes of acquiring a knowledge of the arts and sciences as a means of contributing to the elevation of the race, as well as to the alleviation of their present miseries. In the second place, I ask attention to my cherished purpose and desire to promote the emigration to this favored land of a portion of the sufferers, as the readiest means of relief from their present hopeless destitution and of forwarding their ultimate welfare. If in this connection I may speak of myself, I would say that for the sake of my oppressed and afflicted countrymen I have been willing to hazard my own interests and those of my family. With no security against the loss of all things, I have set out to seek this relief from pressing calamities, or failing in that, to be the first to perish in the temporal ruin which threatens us. JASEPH VARTUGYAN,

Pastor of the Church of Yeni Kapou, Constantinople.

NEW-YORK, 23 Cooper Institute, Dec. 17, 1868.

Our Naturalization Laws.

To the Editor of the New-York Times:

Is it yet too late to inquire whether they are leading us? It may have been at one time expedient to offer every inducement to emigration, while the country was in its infancy, and the means of transportation were inadequate and expensive. The facilities of transit at the present day, and the great inducements offered in this country to laborers in Europe, render it certain that we shall continue to have an increasing tide of immigration. Until recently the tide has flowed westward; but with the completion of the Pacific Railroad and the increased facilities of travel offered by the China steamers and sailing vessels, it may be regarded as certain that another current from China and India will flow to our shores.

It may be well, therefore, to inquire whether the time has not arrived for an amendment of our Naturalization laws, and, in fact, whether such amendment has not become essential to the continued well-being of the country, especially when the immigration from the East will consist of an element so heterogeneous as the Chinese.

The evils of extending to naturalized citizens the right of suffrage, are already so glaring, especially in this City, as to need no comment. Why should we not provide against their continuance by so amending these laws as to secure to those who shall, in future avail themselves of their benefits, all the rights and privileges of citizens that are necessary for their security, withholding only that which is needful for guarding ourselves, viz.: the right to vote. It is hoped that this brief notice may have the effect of calling the attention of thoughtful men to the expediency of this measure, before the increase of a new class of population shall raise complications which will render the subject more difficult of treatment.

Party interests are so much at variance with the due consideration of the subject in this City, that the odium of discussing it will probably be evaded; but editors throughout the country can render no more essential service than by early directing public opinion in this channel. CIVIS.

NEW-YORK, Jan. 4, 1869.

Legal Tender.

To the Editor of the New-York Times:

It seems strange that there can be any doubt as to a few plain propositions:

1. That in every country there must necessarily be somewhere a power to declare in what, or with what, men may pay their debts.
2. That in this country there are three places where such a power might reside: a. In the Constitution of the United States itself. b. In Congress. c. In the States; either their Constitutions or their Legislatures.
3. That the Constitution of the United States does not declare in what men may pay their debts.
4. That the Constitution takes away such power from the States.
5. That the power must therefore be in Congress.

Again: Congress may coin money. Hence Congress may, if she chooses, debase the currency. Congress may coin eagles out of brass and dollars out of pewter, whose intrinsic value shall be nothing. Such a power must necessarily exist in the legislative body of a Government; unless, by the "organic law," it has been absolutely taken away, and that, too, by unequivocal words.

Has not Congress changed the weight of the dollar; and if they can make one change, cannot they make another? Cannot they reduce its fineness to any extent they please?

If Congress can do this; if they can coin dollars so debased as to be of little intrinsic value; if they can make a round piece of worthless metal legal tender, is it not absurd to argue that they cannot make the promises of the Government legal tender?

The question is not as to the wisdom but as to the power of doing this.

A written constitution may be a very good thing. And judicial restraint on oppression may often be useful. But if the debtors of the country, having trusted to the power of Congress to declare in what they may pay their debts, are now lying at the mercy of a judicial opinion, the emergency and the danger are almost great enough to warrant Congress, by any increase of the Supreme Court, to secure the only decision which can save the country.

Men speak coolly of a decision against the constitutionality of the Legal-tender law. But they cannot have considered what it means. It means that no bank can pay its depositors—that no bank can pay its notes—that the man who owes $1,000 cannot pay his debt though he owns $20,000—a general bankruptcy, from which none would escape but creditors and owners of unencumbered land. There is scarcely a mortgage which would not absorb the value of the mortgaged land, scarcely a merchant whose debts would not absorb his property. The country would be in a financial condition worse than that of the Confederacy. For their legal tenders depreciated gradually; ours would go down at once [illegible]. J. Q. T.

Secretary of the Navy.

To the Editor of the New-York Times:

Being assured that the President elect and the advisers he may seek are fully able to organize the coming Administration without any volunteer aid, I do not write the few suggestions I here present, to be misinterpreted in any attempt to offer such aid. I only wish to call attention to certain general considerations relative to the Navy Department, which, it seems to me, have been lost sight of both by the public and politicians, in estimating the qualifications required in the presiding officer of that department. In your editorial upon Senator SUMNER's disqualifying bill, you forcibly remark:

"So it is with the navy. The vital need of professional knowledge hereafter in the Naval Bureau is, with all due credit to the fidelity and honesty of Mr. WELLES, very apparent. The need of a man who shall understand in general what his subordinates are about—a matter which in such departments requires special and technical knowledge—is very great, when we consider, for example, the vast sums spent annually in construction, &c. Among others, Admiral PORTER's name has been suggested as that of a man thoroughly understanding those duties. Mr. STEVENS declared to Gen. GRANT with the force of a commandment, 'Thou shalt not have Admiral PORTER in thy Cabinet.'"

I would further add, that the Secretary of the Navy, unlike other officers of the Cabinet, is not only the counsellor of the President in affairs of state, [illegible] and varied material requiring professional experience and knowledge, but he is the head of a large isolated and peculiar family, with many delicate and complicated relations in itself, and which it is not possible for any one to comprehend or manage without a long, familiar and practical acquaintance with those relations. Although, to some extent, this view applies to the army, yet the parallel between the two services is not close—and the peculiar knowledge required not so imperative. The army is at home, its members are blended with the influences of civil life; their domestic and social relations are more general; by constant contact with interests and pursuits outside of their profession there are guarantees against wrong and injustice, and opportunities for redressing them which the navy does not possess. This last is an institution, or military caste existing in confined and limited communities all over the world. Remote from home protection and influences, its members are of necessity more permanently bound to the service, and any mistakes of incapacity or ignorance may be productive of great and irreparable mischief. If these truths are admitted, the great need of special fitness for the duties of the Navy Department must be apparent, and there is every hope and confidence that such fitness will be found by those who have the responsibility. X.

A Correction.

To the Editor of the New-York Times:

Under the heading of "Reminiscences of John Brown's Men," I observe in the TIMES of the 4th instant an extract from the Washington correspondence of the Worcester *Spy*, in which the writer, after very generous mention of the war-services of RICHARD REALF, the "so-called Secretary of State to the Provisional Government" of JOHN BROWN, quotes a couple of stanzas from a poem by Mr. REALF, recently printed in the Pensacola (Fla.) *Observer*, and adds his belief that the author is now in the regular army as a non-commissioned officer, stationed at Pensacola.

The writer is mistaken. The "war lyric" from which the quotation is made was originally published several years ago, and has doubtless floated into the *Observer* in the ordinary way, being mutilated on its passage. Mr. REALF is a resident of this City, quietly engaged in the discharge of the duties by which he earns his bread, and devoting his leisure hours to literary studies and pursuits. He has lost nothing of his young love of liberty—nothing of his early belief in the ultimate triumph of humanity over ignorance, prejudice, caste and privilege—nothing of his youthful faith that God has in store no blessing for noblest nations that will not some day be won by this nation. But with years and experience have come patience and charity; and while he holds that the costs of freedom have been fully paid in the lifting up of a degraded race from the sloughs of servitude, in our own escape from the deadly sickness which poisoned our politics, and in our recognition of the sanctity of natural rights, the venerableness of man's nature, and the identity of pure justice with political interest—he has learned also that (for himself at least) the highest work in which he can engage is to resist and put down whatever habit or tendency impairs his full ability to be a man, with a healthy soul, conscious of rights and duties, owning its gifts, and valuing above everything else the liberty to place its happiness in being noble and true. Thoroughly convinced that the reformation of the world—the restitution of things to reality—is not to be effected by hammering and tinkering upon the outside of systems and societies, he prefers henceforward to work on spiritual essentials, beginning with his own nature.

NEW-YORK, Jan. 6, 1869.

The Hell Gate Obstructions—Important to Mariners.

To the Editor of the New-York Times:

The contractor for the removal of obstructions in Hell Gate wishes me to give notice to pilots and masters of vessels passing through the Gate to observe every precaution to prevent collisions.

It is a settled fact that masters and owners of vessels colliding with the contractor's tug and machinery at work over Frying Pan must make full indemnity for the damage done. It is also important, for public reasons of humanity, that collisions should be avoided, as large quantities of nitro-glycerine must be kept constantly on the spot, and liable to be exploded by the shock of percussion, which would be highly destructive to human life in case of collision.

Mr. SHELBOURNE, the contractor, particularly requests the pilots of the Sound steamers to slow their engines passing the point of his operations. Regular work on Frying Pan will commence on Monday, Jan. 11. GEORGE W. BLUNT.

Under Broadway.

NEW-YORK, Saturday, Jan. 9, 1869.

To the Editor of the New-York Times:

The Broadway Bridge experiment seems to have been a failure, and yet the public necessity which it was intended to meet remains.

Has it never occurred to you that a neatly constructed culvert would require but about ten feet descent and ascent, would occupy comparatively small spaces in the sidewalks for entrances, would cost much less than a bridge, and, apart from the entrances, would cause no obstruction to travel whatever?

This seems to be a simple matter, and there is therefore no necessity to burden you with the details which occur to my mind. GEO. W. PAGE.

SOUTH CAROLINA.

State Securities Advancing—Hopeful Signs—Gov. Sprague's Investments—Gen. Rousseau's Purchase of Lands—Emancipation Day—The Orations—Torchlights—To Work in the New Year.

From Our Own Correspondent.

COLUMBIA, S. C., Saturday, Jan. 2, 1869.

About a month ago I had the pleasure of mentioning among hopeful indications of better times in this State the fact that all the State papers, bonds, bills receivable, and other issues, had advanced, some six, others ten, and some as high as twenty-one, per cent. above their previous value in the market. I have again occasion to record more

HOPEFUL SIGNS.

The latest event of this class is Gov. SPRAGUE's purchase of a tract of land, partly within the City of Columbia, for manufacturing purposes. I say for these purposes, because there appears little other use to which the land could be put, and there is a thousand-horse power canal running through it. The tract contains 110 acres; sold for $21,000. The water power on the tract is a canal dug by the State thirty years ago, and never finished. The canal is about five miles in length, ending in this tract of land just bought by Gov. SPRAGUE. The canal is to be sold on condition that the purchaser will finish the work; which done, the water power will be one of the finest in its sites for manufactories to be found anywhere in our mid-country. The exit of the canal commands the canal, in some sense; and it is surmised that Gov. SPRAGUE, aware of that advantage, makes this purchase, with a view either to buying the canal itself entire, or of using this portion of the water power for mechanical purposes—rumor says, for a cotton factory. Whichever it be, it means business; and business like this will bring skilled operatives—voters and receivers and spenders of wages—who thus set the wheels of active work in motion.

Besides this purchase, Gov. SPRAGUE has bought an island upon the Georgia coast, near Savannah, and this is for agricultural use. So, the enterprising Governor means business—either in manufacturing in Columbia or in planting near Savannah, or both. Gov. SPRAGUE is no carpet-bagger, and our people welcome as many such as will please to come. Need not bring money, but only the honest intent to make it honestly here, and brain and brawn enough to do it. Such men are no carpet-baggers. We want all such.

And, again, the New-Orleans *Times* states upon authority that Gen. ROUSSEAU has determined to make Louisiana his home, and signifies that purpose by purchasing one of the finest plantations in Southern Louisiana, near Brashear City, on Berwick's Bay. He is said to have already commenced arrangements for planting. This also means business. The South needs such men, and welcomes all such, be their capital what it may—money, brains or brawn.

EMANCIPATION DAY.

The negroes celebrated Emancipation Day, yesterday, with rather less *éclat* than heretofore, but with a reasonable measure of success. Shows that have no meat and bread in them are apt to wane in the negro's esteem. He is not naturally fond of abstractions. Four of their political societies formed a procession and terminated it at the African Methodist Episcopal Church, where orations were delivered. About 800 were present. On former occasions these audiences have consisted largely of women and girls, but here not over one-fourth were females. The procession bore several silk banners and quite a number of mottoes. The devices on these latter were such as the following: "Let us have Peace," "Our Suffrage will Protect Us," "Liberty to All—Hope of the Colored Man," "Sons of Liberty are Always a Unit," "No Division Amongst Us," "We Have Suffered Everything for Peace at Home," "The Last of Slavery the Colored Man Wipes Out," "Raise the Down-Trodden Everywhere," "We Prize Liberty the Most From Having Been Slaves," "We are at Enmity with None But Our Oppressors." The flags were those of the political societies present. The proceedings were opened with prayer by a mulatto preacher. The Orator of the Day—C. H. CHAMBERLAIN, the Attorney-General of the State, and a white man—was then introduced, and delivered his set oration. He opened with some handsome remarks upon liberty, which were very moderately applauded. He claimed that the white man had share in the joyful event they were celebrating; but several times referred to the whites of the State as "our enemies." This, whether true or false, was purely gratuitous, and could have no other effect than to stimulate the minds of the negroes against the whites. In the same unfortunate direction were his dwelling upon the wickedness and accumulated iniquity of slavery, his unmeasured eulogium of Senator RANDOLPH, [illegible] months ago, added to his depicting vividly the horrors of that murder, and the political consequences generally. His dwelling upon the hollowness of slavery could have no honest object, now that slavery has been forever abolished; and such discussion only adds fuel to the flame of antagonism of race, always too ready to burst forth in disorder, violence and blood. So, his dwelling upon the atrocious murder of the colored Senator (which whites as well as blacks reprobate heartily) can have no good end in view. In order to make his points more telling, the orator attributed to RANDOLPH qualities of heart and head that RANDOLPH never had, such as guilelessness, simplicity, moderation and purity of life, while all his hearers knew that RANDOLPH was a successful wire-puller in politics, vindictive and abusive in manner to opponents, and in morals a coarse and notorious lecher. But, even had his praises of RANDOLPH been true, they were ill-timed now when all parties and colors are calling for peace. But Mr. CHAMBERLAIN wanted merely to make credit with the negroes for himself as their loyal champion, and was willing to sacrifice everything else for that. He made the rather odd remark that his proudest thought was that he was a citizen of South Carolina—odd, I mean, when we remember that he is an imported patriot, who comes to South Carolina in order to get an office worth $3,000. He is a carpet-bagger.

The second oration was delivered by H. W. PURVIS, a mulatto, of Lexington. There was nothing noteworthy in his short speech, except a glowing tribute to the memory of JOHN BROWN. In this theme there was no peace.

The proceedings were quiet and the day passed off harmoniously. The remainder of the expected speeches were put off until night, when a torch-light serenading procession was formed, that paid its respects to Gov. SCOTT and some other State officials. These serenaded parties made speeches in reply to the calling-out, and the evening passed off with but one alarm of fire, about 10 o'clock.

TO WORK.

This festival—Emancipation and New-Year's Day all in one—is the last of the holidays, and the negroes must now go to work. This will give us a substantial peace. They have not yet contracted for the incoming year, but must do so at once or lose the opportunity. This State is through with all its elections, both State and National, now until the Fall of 1870—nearly two years. The freedmen have behaved, during the week of holiday just passed, with a great deal of moderation, considering the amount of whisky they have consumed. But the negro is not naturally belligerent, and is not likely to break the peace so long as the regular authorities are about him. It is where authority is imperfect that they become such demons as they appear to be upon the Ogeechee, near Savannah. The negro loves ease—he is a *Peace* man—and is most likely to sin by omission. BOISE.

A RAILROAD SUIT.

The Case of the Concord Railroad Conductor—Judgment of the Referees.

From the Concord (N. H.) Statesman, Jan. 9.

In the case of the Concord Railroad against GEORGE CLOUGH, the Referees rendered judgment against defendant for $5,685, and on questions contingent to decisions of the Court, the further sum of $5,509, for not returning reduced rates of fare taken to the Ticket Master, as required, and for joint tickets over roads purchased of ticket-agents by defendant, $2,000. This result, while not as satisfactory to Mr. CLOUGH and his friends as they hoped, because they have believed, and now believe, that the railroad has no legal or moral claim whatever upon him, still is of such a nature as not to reflect upon his character for integrity.

Mr. CLOUGH testified before the referees, and frankly stated that he had been in the habit openly, of carrying articles of freight over the road without paying for their carriage; from which transactions, in a series of years, he made considerable profit; also that he had been in the habit of purchasing through coupon tickets from passengers stopping off at way stations, and selling them again at full rates to other passengers; and that from this system he derived considerable sums of money, the amount of which he estimated as well as he could; that he had also allowed refreshments and other articles to be carried and sold on the cars, and had received a portion of the profits for many years. The carriage of articles and the sale of coupon tickets Mr. CLOUGH proved was with the knowledge and consent of the officers of the road; but the referees were of opinion that a conductor ought not to carry on such transactions on his private account, that they must be deemed to have been carried on for the benefit of the road, and that Mr. CLOUGH was liable in this suit for the profits.

We do not understand that the referees have found that Mr. CLOUGH retained any of the money paid to him for fares while conductor. This was the only grave or serious charge that was made, the one upon which the action was originally founded; and which was pressed with the most zeal by the counsel for the railroad. We regard the report of the referees as a substantial acquittal of Mr. CLOUGH on such charges. Whether on the other grounds he should be held responsible for profits made by him in a long series of years through transactions in which he engaged by the consent of the highest officers of the road, the public can judge.

VIRGINIA.

Disqualifications Under the New Constitution—Letter from Judge Underwood.

ALEXANDRIA, Thursday, Jan. 7, 1869.

To the Editor of the Washington Chronicle:

To remove misapprehension in the public mind as to the proscriptive disqualifications of the Constitution of Virginia, which, as President of the Convention, I had the honor to sign on the 17th day of April last, the anniversary of the ordinance of secession of 1861, I desire, through the *Chronicle*, to make the following statements:

First—The disfranchisements of that Constitution are precisely the same as those prescribed by the Reconstruction acts of Congress, from which they were copied, and would probably exclude from the elective franchise between 4,000 and 5,000 persons. I found, on comparing estimates with Gen. SCHOFIELD, that, on careful calculation, we had reached precisely the same conclusion on this point.

Second—The Constitution is considerably more liberal than the Reconstruction acts in restoring the disfranchised, as it requires the consent of only three-fifths of the Legislature for this purpose, while the acts of Congress require two-thirds, so that in a Legislature of 180 our Constitution would require the consent of only 90, Congress requiring 100.

But that Constitution has another frightful feature to those who have only laid down their arms against the United States, against humanity and equality, from compulsion, and would take them up again on the slightest hope of encouragement of the success of their dear "lost cause." It provides for universal education by imposing; first, an annual tax of one dollar upon every man of full age within the State, and authorizes the Legislature to levy a limited tax upon the property of the State, with no more distinction of race or color than there is in the Lord's Prayer or the Ten Commandments. In short, all its provisions are thoroughly republican, excluding no man from equal privileges except for crime, or temporarily for rebellion.

Can it surprise reasonable beings that it incurs the hostility of aristocrats and advocates of arbitrary power? JOHN C. UNDERWOOD.

Pennsylvania News from Louisville—A Subterranean Fire.

From the Louisville Courier-Journal, Jan. 7.

We learn from parties in whom we believe we may place the most implicit confidence, that a great conflagration is now at the height of its progress in the celebrated Miller Coal Mines, on the Monongahela River, at the mouth of the Youghiogheny, six miles southeast of Pittsburg. The fire began some time since, and great efforts have been made to extinguish it, but to no purpose. An attempt to check its fierce career was made by the erection of mud walls and the pumping in of large quantities of water, and, by this means the fire was partially smothered, but the heat became so intense and the pressure of gas so great that the walls were burst, and the flames are now sweeping onward with greater force than ever. The fire is spreading through the old mines at the rate of sixty yards per day, and it is feared the entire field may be destroyed. So much progress has been made by the flames that it is estimated that the cost of extinguishing them before they have spread over a space of a thousand acres will be not less than $250,000. Twenty-two loaded wagons and all the tools of the miners have been lost [illegible]. The Miller mines are [illegible] by A. MILLER & Co., of which firm Mr. CHARLES MEANS, of this city, was formerly a member.

The coal field over which this great subterranean deluge of fire is sweeping, is one of the most valuable on the Monongahela, and extends a distance of some eight or ten miles. It is difficult to say what will be the result of this underground conflagration if it is not checked very soon. [illegible] the Pittsburg coal region may yet be [illegible] let the gases be turned on, let the vast beds of coal throw out their strength, and the whole Keystone State, or at least a large portion of it, will form the vent of a subterranean hell, inferior only to those which in other quarters of the globe break out in blazing volcanoes from the surface of the earth.

Mrs. Gaines' Estate—Her Claims against New-Orleans.

From the New-Orleans Times, Jan. [illegible].

An application was made by Mrs. MYRA CLARK GAINES, in the month of September last, to the City Council, to quiet and perfect the titles [illegible] to the tract of land lying between Bayou [illegible] and the Old Canal, and bounded between the river and the lake by [illegible]-street and Bayou St. John [illegible] property, which contains nearly 156 acres, was purchased by the city from the well-known notary named EVARISTE BLANC, in 1834, [illegible] (as it is contended) the low figure of $45,000. These lots, (as are claimed by Mrs. GAINES,) were sold (owing to the defect in title, seven times for cash) for one-fourth of their nominal value. Some of them were subsequently abandoned to the city and resold for extremely low prices.

In her petition to the Common Council, Mrs. GAINES offers to compromise her claim to this property for $2,000,000, or, according to her valuation, for $890,391 less than she could claim, viz.:

[illegible] squares at the rate of those named sold in 1837		[illegible]
Interest on same [illegible] years (to 1869) at 5 per cent	[illegible]	
Interest on same [illegible] years (to 1869) at [illegible] per cent	[illegible]	[illegible]
Total		[illegible]

Upon the documents the Finance Committee have expressed no opinion, but have appended the opinions of R. WOOLDRIDGE, Esq., and of C. E. WHITNEY, Esq. The former does not advise the city to longer defend the case, but does advise a settlement by compromise, if possible. The opinion of C. E. WHITNEY deprecates further litigation, and advises settlement. The report of the Finance Committee has not yet been acted upon.

The Late Hon. John M. Botts.

From the Richmond State Journal, Jan. 8.

The latest appearance of Mr. BOTTS in public life was in July last, when he addressed the Republicans of the Constitutional Convention, in company with F. H. PIERPONT and ALEXANDER RIVES, on which occasion he enunciated the soundest principles for their guidance and success, and administered a most withering rebuke to the Democracy, whose destructive schemes and rebellious machinations he denounced with terrible energy and power. Since then, from the feebleness of his health, he has remained comparatively quiet in the retirement of his home, and only occasionally ventured into the city, where the triumphs of his youth had been achieved. The last time he was here he attended a meeting of the State Central Committee and freely expressed his views with regard to the course of the party in the treatment of the question of disfranchisement, and strenuously opposed the policy of universal amnesty as an offset for universal suffrage.

His disease is believed to have been an enormous accumulation of fat upon the heart, to such an extent as to so much embarrass the action of the heart as to render it unable to propel the blood through the system, except with great difficulty and imperfectly. All his symptoms, the dropsical swelling of the lower extremities—the congestion of the kidneys, of the liver, of the lungs, of the brain—were the natural results of the slow and languid circulation of the blood through the veins. He died of disease of the heart, which had probably existed for years, and had been slowly and gradually approaching an inevitably fatal result.

As soon as Gov. WELLS was informed of the death of this eminent public man, he ordered the bell on the Capitol Square to be tolled till sundown, as a mark of respect to his memory, and as its solemn tones resound mournfully through the city, the heart of each patriot responds—"A good and great man has fallen."

His remains will be brought to the city for interment in the family burying-ground, where now rest those of his wife, a favorite son who died in Mexico during the war of 1846, and several other children. The funeral will take place on Saturday, and we have been requested to state that the friends and admirers of the deceased will meet at the Mayor's office, at 10 o'clock to-morrow morning, to make the necessary arrangements to celebrate his obsequies.

The Prisoner Woods Identified at Hamilton, Ontario—He is not the Ulster County Murderer.

From the Hamilton (Ontario) Times, Jan. 7.

The party giving his name as JOSEPH WOODS, who was arrested here on the 29th ult., on suspicion of being the murderer SMITH, for whom a large reward is offered, turns out to be a rascal of another dye, and given to a more respectable and fashionable order of crime than foul murder. As before mentioned, he gave contradictory accounts of his travels for the past two or three months, which circumstance strengthened the suspicions of the Police authorities here, that if he was not the culprit for whom he was arrested, he must be some other criminal who had fled from the United States to escape the penalty of justice, and hence his detention until his identity could be satisfactorily determined. Yesterday he questioned the Chief of Police concerning the various crimes which would render one liable to extradition under the treaty, and seemed to gain information satisfactory to himself, as he was on the point of making disclosures, when he finally thought proper to delay any admissions until after consulting his counsel. This forenoon the Chief of Police received answer to a letter of inquiry sent to the Mayor of Canton, Ohio, the prisoner having named that city as his last place of residence, and given the names of various parties whom he claimed as relatives. The Mayor had visited such parties, who repudiated relationship, but stated that they knew a person answering the description given, who had been in Canton some time since, that his name was JOSEPH WOODS DAY, and that he belonged at Wilmington, Del. It was also added that he was believed to be insane. This piece of information and the repudiation of relationship may have been from motives rendered obvious by a dispatch received this afternoon from the Chief of the Police Department of Philadelphia, to this effect:

Chief of Police Davis, Hamilton:

"The prisoner you have in custody is JOSEPH WOODS DAY, defaulting Cashier of the Bank of Delaware, at Wilmington. The bank is fully secured, and he is not wanted."

BRIEF NOTES.

Cincinnati dedicated its new City Hospital on Thursday. The papers there claim that it is the finest building of the kind in the country.

A mad dog was killed in Woonsocket, R. I., on Friday.

The alumni of Williams College, residing in Boston and vicinity, had their annual meeting on Friday evening. Hon. EMORY WASHBURN presided, and President HOPKINS was present.

Major W. W. LANDER, the missing Postmaster of Salem, Mass., returned on Wednesday night, and found his office in charge of a special agent.

A labor reform convention is to be held in Boston on the 27th and 28th inst. The call assumes that all the great influences in society and the State are at war with laboring men and women, and that "the aristocracy of mere wealth, the industrial feudalism, now authorized and enforced by our laws and customs, is a fraudulent usurpation, subversive of free institutions, and hostile to the best interests of the whole people."

The trial of HENRIETTA FOX, the alleged accomplice of BROWN in the Canaan child murder, is to commence in Hudson this week.

A bar of pure merchantable tin, weighing 85 pounds, has been turned out in San Francisco from ore from a tin mine at Temescal, San Diego County, Cal.

It is proposed to hold the Pennsylvania Democratic State Convention on the 4th of March—several months before the election.

By a new arrangement those members of the Junior and Sophomore classes at Yale, whose standing is above first disputes, are to form the first division, while the remainder of the class are arranged according to scholarship in two other divisions.

Cincinnati papers report that a young anaconda, five feet eight inches in length, was discovered on the roof of a house in that city on Thursday afternoon. Whence it came was a mystery. After much difficulty the snake was killed.

Fifty-two soldiers of the War of 1812 held a meeting in Philadelphia on Friday, the anniversary of the Battle of New-Orleans. Fifteen members of the Association have died since the 4th of July.

Mr. BOYD, of Platte City, Mo., who last Summer killed his partner, mistaking him for a burglar, was found dead in the road near that town a few days ago. He had been killed by a gunshot wound.

Bills have been introduced into the Illinois Legislature providing for the election of delegates to frame a new Constitution, in pursuance of the call for such Convention, ordered by the people at the late election. It is proposed to hold the election in April.

Arrivals in the City.

The prominent arrivals at the principal hotels in this City, yesterday, were as follows: Commodore BROWN, of the United States Navy, and Hon. Z. CHANDLER, of Michigan, are at the Astor House. Hon. A. K. WILLIAMS, of Newark; Prof. H. G. EASTMAN, of Poughkeepsie; Hon. J. H. KEMPER, of Albany, and Col. F. S. STEVENS, of the United States Army, are at the Metropolitan Hotel. Congressman ROBERT S. HALE, of Elizabethtown, is at the Hoffman House. Hon. J. PARKER, of Albany, is at the St. Nicholas Hotel. Hon. E. GEST, of Cincinnati, is at the Fifth-avenue Hotel.

THE DERBY ATHENAEUM.—The second award of premiums took place at this establishment last evening. Five paintings of the eight awarded were drawn as follows: "Maud Muller," by CONSTANT MAYER, valued at $4,000, drawn by SELVANUS S. SHIPPER, Portchester, N. Y.; "North Coast of England," by DE HAAS, valued at $2,500, won by Mrs. CHARLES LEVERETT, No. 60 East Eighteenth-street; "Source of the Susquehanna," by BRISTOL, valued at $2,000, drawn by Miss H. E. SHERMAN, No. 144 West Twenty-first-street; "Lake George," by CASILEAR, valued at $800, drawn by Mr. SIMON DE VISSER, Brevoort House; and "Golden Summer," by W. S. HASELTINE, valued at $400, drawn by W. F. CLARK, Sussex-place, Jersey City.

Chickering & Sons, Manufacturers of GRAND SQUARE AND UPRIGHT PIANOS, RECEIVED THE FIRST GRAND GOLD MEDAL and the still higher recompense, THE CROSS OF THE LEGION OF HONOR AT THE UNIVERSAL EXPOSITION, PARIS, 1867. These were the highest awards of the Exposition, and the house of CHICKERING & SONS was the ONLY ONE so honored. In the United States we have been awarded SIXTY-NINE FIRST PREMIUMS in direct competition with the leading manufacturers of the country, and at the Great Exhibition in London we received the highest award given to any manufacturer in the United States. Total, Seventy-one First Premiums, and the most flattering testimonials from the leading artists of the world. WAREROOMS, NO. 11 EAST 14TH-ST., NEW-YORK. [illegible]

For Sale—A well-established and profitable manufacturing business, one of the best of its kind in this City, the profits of which for the past six years have been over $240,000; sales almost exclusively for cash; capital required about [illegible]. Persons answering this advertisement will please give name, reference and address, as none but bona fide answers will be noticed. Address MANUFACTURER, Box No. [illegible] Post-Office.

Hair Dye, Hair Dye, Hair Dye.—The genuine W. A. BATCHELOR'S Hair Dye is the best in the world—the only perfect dye—harmless, reliable, instantaneous, black or brown. Sold everywhere, and properly applied at BATCHELOR'S Wig Factory, 16 Bond, N. Y.

DIED.

ASHLEY.—At his residence, No. 18 West 11th-st., on Friday evening, Jan. 8, ALFRED W. ASHLEY, in the 52d year of his age.

The relatives and friends of the deceased are respectfully invited to attend the funeral from his late residence, on Monday afternoon, Jan. 11, at 1 o'clock.

BIDDLE.—At Orange, N. J., on Sixth day (Friday) evening, the 8th inst., ELWOOD BIDDLE.

The remains will be taken to Philadelphia.

COLLYER.—In Brooklyn, N. Y., on Saturday, Jan. 9, 1869, WM. T. COLLYER, only son of W. H. and Margaret Collyer.

Funeral will take place at No. 81 Skillman-st., on Monday at 2½ o'clock. The friends are invited to attend.

DWIGHT.—At Roxbury, Mass., on Friday, Jan. 8, JULIA F., daughter of the late William B. Dwight, of Brooklyn.

The friends of the family are invited to attend the funeral services at the house of Prof. Robt. R. Raymond, No. 107 Henry-st., Brooklyn, on Monday, the 11th inst., at 1 o'clock P. M.

FLETCHER.—On Thursday, Jan. 7, MABEL, infant daughter of Andrew and Mary Ann Fletcher, aged 17 months and 7 days.

The friends of the family are invited to attend the funeral on Sunday, the 10th inst., at 1½ o'clock, from the residence of her parents, No. 9 Van Nest-place, Charles-st.

GARRETSON.—At Flushing, L. I., on Saturday, Jan. 9, in the 20th year of his age, FRANK, youngest son of G. R. Garretson.

The relatives and friends of the family are respectfully invited to attend the funeral from the Episcopal Church, in Flushing, on Monday, the 11th inst., at 2 o'clock P. M.

MCAULIFFE.—On Friday, Jan. 8, at his residence, No. 1,118 2d-av., JOHN MCAULIFFE.

The friends of the family are invited to attend his funeral on Monday at 9 A. M., from the Church of St. Vincent Ferrer, corner of Lexington-av. and 66th-st.; from thence, after a solemn Mass of Requiem, the remains will be removed to Calvary Cemetery for interment.

MACGREGOR.—On Saturday, Jan. 9, of scarlet fever, JAMES ROBINSON, son of Dr. James R. and Alice E. MacGregor, aged 1 year, 1 month and 19 days.

Notice of funeral in Monday's papers.

PUTNAM.—On Friday evening, Jan. 8, Mrs. CATHARINE HUNT PUTNAM, in the 78th year of her age.

Her friends and those of her son, Geo. P. Putnam, and of her sons-in-law, Isaac T. Smith and H. H. Spelling, are invited to attend her funeral on Monday, Jan. 11, at 11 o'clock A. M., from the residence of Isaac T. Smith, No. 250 West 23d-st.

RYCKMAN.—On Saturday, Jan. 9, in the 3d year of his age, GARRY, son of G. W., Jr., and Kate T. Ryckman.

Friends of the family are invited to attend the funeral from the residence of his parents, No. 39 West 12th-st., on Monday, the 11th inst., at 10 A. M.

VALENTINE.—Early on Saturday morning, Jan. 9, SARAH, wife of Thomas Valentine, in the 75th year of her age.

The relatives and friends of the family are invited to attend her funeral on Monday, Jan. 11, at 11 o'clock, from her late residence, No. 88 4th-st., Brooklyn, E. D., without further invitation.

WATKEYS.—In Brooklyn, on Friday, Jan. 8, after a lingering illness, EDWARD WATKEYS, in the 72d year of his age.

The funeral services will be held at his late residence, No. 24 Bergen-st., Brooklyn, on Monday, Jan. 11, at 2½ P. M. Relatives and friends are invited to attend without further notice.

MISCELLANEOUS.

WHAT HERRING'S CHAMPION SAFES ARE DOING!!

SIX FIERY TRIUMPHS IN THREE WEEKS.

GREAT FIRE IN MARKET-ST., PHILADELPHIA, DEC. 2, 1868.

THE ONLY SAFE THAT PRESERVES ITS CONTENTS UNCHARRED.

LETTER FROM T. MORRIS PEROT & CO.

PHILADELPHIA, Twelfth Month 5th, 1868.

Messrs. Farrel, Herring & Co., No. 629 Chestnut-st.

GENTS: It is with great pleasure that we add our testimony to the value of your Patent Champion Safe. At the destructive fire on Market-st. on the evening of the 2d inst. our store was the centre of the conflagration, being filled with a large stock of drugs, oils, turpentine, varnish, alcohol, &c., which made a severe and trying test. Your safe stood in an exposed situation, and fell with the burning floors into the cellar, among a quantity of combustible materials. We opened it next day, and found our books, papers, bank notes, bills receivable, and entire contents all safe. It is especially gratifying to us that your safe came out all right, as we had intrusted our most valuable books to it. We shall want another of your safes in a few days, as they have our entire confidence.

Yours respectfully, T. MORRIS PEROT & CO.

GREAT FIRE IN GREENWICH, N. Y., DEC. 10, 1868.

GREENWICH, N. Y., Dec. 14, 1868.

Messrs. Herring, Farrel & Sherman:

GENTS: On Thursday morning last, Dec. 10, our village was visited by a destructive fire; five stores were burned to the ground. We were sufferers among several of our neighbors. We had one of your safes in our dry office in the second story. It contained many of our valuable books and papers. The safe was in the fire about six (6) hours. The books and papers came out unharmed; every line perfectly legible; not a leaf is scorched. The varnish on the shelving is not even discolored, not blistered. In short, it has proved itself superior to our expectations.

Very respectfully yours, INGLASS & SHERMAN.

LARGE FIRE ON COMMERCE ST., PHILADELPHIA, DEC. 13, 1868.

PHILADELPHIA, Dec. 14, 1868.

Messrs. Farrel, Herring & Co., No. 629 Chestnut-st.:

GENTLEMEN: On the morning of the 13th instant, we had the misfortune of having our entire stock of hardware destroyed by fire. We had in use one of your Patent Champion Fire-proof Safes; it saved our books, papers, bank notes, and all we intrusted to its care, to our entire satisfaction.

Please send us one of the same size for present use, and we will want one of large size as soon as we get built up. Respectfully yours,

HASSINGER & BRITTAIN, No. 304 Commerce-st.

ANOTHER AT QUINCY, ILL., DEC. 22, 1868.

QUINCY, Ill., Jan. 2, 1869.

Messrs. Herring & Co., No. 40 State-st., Chicago:

GENTS: In reply to yours of the 31st ult., I would say that my safe, which was one of your Herring's Patent Champion, was in the fire which destroyed my store on the night of the 22d of December, and was not affected at all inside, but preserved my books, papers and money in good condition.

Yours respectfully, SAM'L MARKS.

BURNING OF THE RICHMOND PASSENGER DEPOT, DEC. 29, 1868.

DESTRUCTIVE CONFLAGRATION.

PHILADELPHIA, Dec. 30, 1868.

Messrs. Farrel, Herring & Co., No. 629 Chestnut-st.:

GENTLEMEN: This morning about 2 o'clock, our Richmond Passenger Railway Depot, situated at Lehigh-av. and Edgemont-st., was entirely destroyed by fire, together with its contents, consisting of twenty-three passenger cars, one salt car and a Boston plow, office furniture, &c., which made an intense heat. The only things we saved were in one of your Patent Champion Fire-proof Safes, consisting of books, papers, bank notes and car tickets, which came out all right. JACOB BINDER, President.

GREAT FIRE IN BROAD-ST., PHILADELPHIA, JAN. 1, 1869.

PHILADELPHIA, Jan. 5, 1869.

Messrs. Farrel, Herring & Co., No. 629 Chestnut-st., Philadelphia:

GENTLEMEN: On the morning of the 1st inst. the large warehouse, corner of Broad and Cherry sts., was entirely destroyed by fire.

I had one of your safes in the second story of the building, which was exposed to an intense heat from a vast amount of combustible material stored in the building.

On opening the safe I found all my books, papers, money, &c., all in good condition, and shall want another of your make as soon as I can get located, as I have all confidence in your safes.

Yours very respectfully, ALEX. J. ANDREWS.

HERRING'S PATENT CHAMPION SAFES, "THE MOST RELIABLE SECURITY FROM FIRE NOW KNOWN." Manufactured and sold by HERRING, FARREL & SHERMAN, No. 251 Broadway, corner Murray-st., New-York. FARREL, HERRING & CO., Philadelphia. HERRING & CO., Chicago. HERRING, FARREL & SHERMAN, New-Orleans.

PATENT OFFICES.

MUNN & CO., Editors *Scientific American*, No. 37 Park-row, New-York, have had nearly twenty-five years' experience in obtaining AMERICAN AND EUROPEAN PATENTS. Opinions no charge. A pamphlet, 108 pages of law and information free. Address as above.

NEW PUBLICATIONS.

BIBLIOTHECA AMERICANA.

The Valuable Collection of BOOKS ON AMERICA, ILLUSTRATED WORKS, ETC., BELONGING TO MR. E. B. MORRELL, Will be Sold at Auction, Without Reserve, By BANGS, MERWIN & CO., Nos. 694 and 696 Broadway, January 12, 13 and 14, 1869, commencing each evening at 7 o'clock precisely. Catalogues ready. Price 25 cents.

IMPORTANT TO EUROPEAN TRAVELERS.—Travelers visiting Europe should provide themselves with "HARPER'S HANDBOOK," by W. PEMBROKE FETRIDGE, price $7 50. This is the only complete guide-book of Europe and the East published in the English language, which is made entirely new every year. [illegible]

HARPER'S PHRASE BOOK, or Handbook of Travel Talk, for the use of travelers and schools, in English, German, French and Italian, by W. PEMBROKE FETRIDGE, price $1 50. HARPER & BROTHERS, Publishers. For sale by all booksellers.

"THE OPERA BOUFFE," COMPRISING the vocal and piano score of Offenbach's "Genevieve," "Barbe-Bleue," "Grande Duchesse," "Belle Helene," &c., neatly bound, complete and elegant. The work has met with an unprecedented success, and the second edition is this day ready. Price in boards, $2 50; cloth, $3; gilt, $4. DITSON & CO., Publishers, No. 711 Broadway. For sale by all music dealers.

RELIGIOUS NOTICES.

A FREE SERVICE.—THE BROADWAY Tabernacle Church, 6th-av. and 34th-st., will be open for Divine service every SABBATH EVENING, at 7½ o'clock. Seats free.

SPIRITUALISM.—J. B. CONKLIN, MEDIUM, will hold a Circle at his room, No. 100 East 12th-st., corner 4th-av., at 3 and 7½ P. M. Number limited [illegible].

RELIGIOUS NOTICES.

GRACE CHAPEL—FREE CHURCH, 14TH-ST., opposite Academy of Music—Rev. WALTER DELAFIELD, Minister in charge.—Services 10½ A. M., 3 P. M., 7½ P. M.; Sunday School 9 A. M., 2½ P. M. Rev. [illegible], D. D., Dean of General Theological Seminary, New-York City, will preach at 7½ P. M. Sunday School Convocation Jan. 17 and 18, at 7½ P. M.

SWEDENBORGIAN LECTURES, SUNDAY, JAN. 10.

NEW-YORK—Church on 35th-st., between 3d and 4th avs., 7½ P. M., by Rev. J. C. AGER. Subject—Hell.

HARLEM—Hanson's Hall, 3d-av., near 125th-st., 7½ P. M., by L. T. WILLIAMS, Esq. Subject—Swedenborg's Doctrine of the Lord.

GREENPOINT—Continental Hall, Franklin-av., 7½ P. M., by Rev. C. GILES, in reply to Rev. Mr. Goodrich's recent strictures.

JERSEY CITY—Cooper's Hall, 3½ P. M., by Rev. C. GILES. Subject—Death.

THE FIRST ANNIVERSARY OF THE East 11th-st. M. E. Sunday School, near Avenue B, under the care of the New-York City Sunday School and Missionary Society of the M. E. Church, will be held SUNDAY, Jan. 10, at 3 P. M. Addresses by W. W. CORNELL, Esq., Dr. D. K. [illegible], Chaplain of House of Refuge, and R. F. JUDSON, Esq. Singing by the children. Friends of Mission Sunday Schools are cordially invited to be present. G. W. [illegible], Superintendent.

ANTHON MEMORIAL CHURCH, 48TH-st., between 6th and 7th avs.—The first of a course of sermons will be delivered SUNDAY EVENING, at 7½ o'clock, by Rev. RICHARD NEWTON, D. D. Subject—*The General Convention and its Lessons for Evangelical Men.* Sermons on kindred topics on succeeding Sunday evenings, by Rev. E. H. CANFIELD, D. D., Jan. 17; Rev. J. COTTON SMITH, D. D., Jan. 24; Rev. S. H. TYNG, Jr., Jan. 31.

NEW BETHANY CHAPEL, CORNER OF 31st-st. and 11th-av.—The Dedication services will take place on SUNDAY AFTERNOON, Jan. 10, at 3 o'clock precisely. Rev. John Dowling, D. D., Rev. Thomas Anderson, D. D., Rev. Stephen H. Tyng, Jr., Rev. W. Pope Yeaman, Rev. Dr. Winters, Hon. John Day, W. K. Moore, Esq., and others, will positively be present and participate in the services.

REV. THOMAS S. PRESTON WILL LECTURE at the Cooper Institute THIS EVENING, at 8 o'clock. Subject—*The Principle of Faith.* St. Ann's choir have kindly volunteered their services, and will give some choice selections of sacred music, Prof. G. W. Morgan presiding at the organ.

The proceeds will be for the erection of the Church of the Parish of the Epiphany. The contents of the Church will be exhibited at Cooper Institute THIS EVENING.

Admission 50 cents.

THE SUDDEN DEATH OF MR. SAMUEL U. BERRIAN will be improved in a funeral sermon, by the Pastor, Rev. Dr. DOWLING, at the Bedford-st. Baptist Church, corner of Downing, on SUNDAY MORNING next. In the EVENING Dr. DOWLING will preach his annual sermon to young people. All are invited.

JANE-ST. UNITED PRESBYTERIAN CHURCH.—Preaching by the Pastor, Rev. G. D. MATHEWS, on SUNDAY at 10½ and 3. The 25th anniversary of the Sabbath School will be celebrated on WEDNESDAY EVENING next, Jan. 13. Revs. GEO. MINGINS, Dr. HALL and others will make addresses. All are invited.

YOUNG MEN'S CHRISTIAN ASSOCIATION of the City of New-York.—Rev. S. W. BOARDMAN, of Auburn, N. Y., will preach to young men in the Reformed Dutch Church, 5th-av., corner 29th-st., on SUNDAY EVENING, the 10th inst., at 7½ o'clock. Subject—*Universal Law-Agency, the Law of the Church, and the Especial Demand of the Present Age.* The public are invited.

ST. PAUL'S REFORMED DUTCH CHURCH, Rev. ALEX. R. THOMPSON, D. D., Pastor, will meet for worship, please God, in Lyric Hall, 6th-av., between 41st and 42d sts., on SUNDAY, 10th inst., at 10½ o'clock A. M. and 3½ o'clock P. M. Sunday School and children's service at 2½ o'clock P. M.

MADISON-AV. BAPTIST CHURCH.—Rev. Dr. NEALE, of Boston, will preach SUNDAY MORNING at 10½ o'clock, and in the Evening he will repeat, by request, a sermon recently preached by him before the Boston Young Men's Christian Association. Young men, with all others, are invited to attend.

GREENE-ST. M. E. CHURCH, BETWEEN Broome and Spring sts.—Rev. J. S. INSKIP, Pastor, will preach on SUNDAY, at 10½ o'clock A. M. Subject—*The Two Great Commandments.* And at 7 o'clock P. M. Subject—*The Way of Peace.* Sacrament at 3 o'clock P. M. Seats free. All are invited.

REV. GEO. H. McECKRON, FORMERLY of Poughkeepsie, and Pastor elect of Westminster Presbyterian Church, 22d-st., between 6th and 7th avs., will preach SABBATH MORNING, at 10½ o'clock; EVENING at 7½ o'clock. Strangers and all are welcome. Seats provided for all who come.

TRINITY METHODIST EPISCOPAL CHURCH, 34th-st., between 7th and 8th avs.—Preaching SUNDAY MORNING by Rev. Dr. FERRIS, presiding elder, and in the EVENING by Rev. Dr. CURRY. Strangers accommodated with sittings. Gallery free.

LAY PREACHING EVERY SUNDAY AT BROOKS' ASSEMBLY ROOMS, No. 361 Broome-st., at 3½ o'clock, and at Bethesda Chapel, No. 291 3d-av., at 7½ o'clock P. M. Speakers next SUNDAY, in Broome-st.: GEO. H. HANSELL; in 3d-av., Dr. A. J. CHADSEY. Seats free. All are invited.

COURSE OF SERMONS FOR ST. BARNABAS' HOUSE.—The second sermon in this course will be preached, by Right Rev. THOMAS M. CLARK, Bishop of Rhode Island, in Calvary Church, 4th-av., corner of 21st-st., on SUNDAY EVENING, Jan. 10. Service to commence at 7½ o'clock.

THE FIVE POINTS' MISSION—SITE OF the Old Brewery, No. 61 Park-st.—The original parent mission of the Points. Rev. J. N. SHAFFER, Superintendent. Principal Sunday School from 1 to 3 o'clock P. M. Children's exercises from 3 to 4, interspersed with short addresses by visitors.

SECOND ADVENT CHURCH—COOPER Institute, Room No. 13. Preaching SUNDAY by Elder S. W. BISHOP at 10½ A. M. and 3 P. M. All interested to hear on the near coming of Christ, and the future life to be obtained at His coming, are cordially invited to attend.

NEW-YORK PORT SOCIETY.—Preaching at the Mariners' Church, corner of Madison-av. and Catharine-st., by the Pastor, Rev. E. D. MURPHY, at 10½ A. M. and at 7½ P. M. Also, preaching at the Mission, corner of Water and Dover sts., at 3 P. M., and at No. 27 Greenwich-st. at 3½ P. M.

HALL OF THE HISTORICAL SOCIETY, 2d-av., corner of 11th-st.—Presbyterian Congregation—Services on SABBATH, at 10½ A. M. and 7½ P. M. Preaching by Rev. Dr. PHILIP SCHAFF. Sabbath School at 9 A. M. and 2½ P. M.

NEW ENGLAND CONGREGATIONAL CHURCH, West 41st-st., near Sixth-av.—Rev. A. H. CLAPP will preach in the MORNING at 10½ and in the EVENING at 7½. Sabbath School at 2½ P. M. Prayer meeting Wednesday evening at 7½.

MRS. SARAH A. BYRNES WILL SPEAK before the Society of Spiritualists, on SUNDAY, at 10½ and 7½ o'clock, at the Everett Rooms. Lyceum, Children's Conference at 2, in the ante-room. Sociable FRIDAY EVENING.

REV. F. SILL WILL PREACH IN THE Protestant Episcopal Free Church of Our Lord, southwest corner 5th-av. and 39th-st., on SUNDAY, at 7½ P. M. All the friends of this Church and strangers are cordially invited.

AT THE PRESBYTERIAN CHURCH OF SEA AND LAND, corner Market and Henry sts.—Preaching by Rev. EDWARD HOPPER at 10½ A. M. and 7½ P. M. Seamen and all those residing in the lower part of the City are invited to attend. Seats free.

BLEECKER-ST. UNIVERSALIST CHURCH, corner of Downing-st.—Rev. DAY K. LEE, Pastor.—Services SUNDAY, at 10½ A. M. and 7½ P. M. Morning, one of a course of sermons on the *Resurrection.* Evening, *Situation.* Galleries free.

SERMON TO YOUNG MEN, UNDER AUSpices of the Western Branch Young Men's Christian Association. Rev. A. McLEAN will preach in the Duane M. E. Church, Hudson, near Spring-st., on SUNDAY EVENING, at 7½ o'clock.

YOUNG MEN'S CHRISTIAN ASSOCIATION.—The funeral sermon of Mr. S. U. Berrian will be preached in the Berean Baptist Church, corner of Bedford and Downing sts., at 10½ A. M., by Rev. Dr. DOWLING. Members of the Association are invited.

A WEEK OF PRAYER.—CLOSING SERvices in Greene-st. Presbyterian Church, Greene-st., near Canal, SUNDAY EVENING, 7½ o'clock. Sermon by the Pastor, Rev. DAVID MITCHELL, on *Personal Consecration.* All welcome.

MONTHLY CONCERT.—WM. E. DODGE, Gen. ROBERT ANDERSON, Gen. SEYMOUR and CHAS. P. HART will address the Morning Star Sunday School, held in Pike's Opera House, corner of 23d-st. and 8th-av., SUNDAY, at 3 P. M.

LEE-AV. REFORMED CHURCH, CORner of Lee-av. and Hewes-st., Brooklyn, E. D.—Rev. BYRON SUNDERLAND, D. D., of Washington, will preach in this Church SUNDAY, 10th, at 10½ A. M. and 7½ P. M.

FORTY-SECOND-ST. PRESBYTERIAN CHURCH.—Services SUNDAY, God willing, at 10½ A. M. by Rev. H. D. NORTHROP, and at 7½ P. M. by Rev. W. A. SCOTT, D. D.

FREE CHURCH OF THE HOLY LIGHT, corner of Broadway and 37th-st.—Divine service at 10½ A. M. and 7½ P. M. Rev. [illegible] BENJAMIN will preach.

ST. LUKE'S HOSPITAL.—RIGHT REV. Horatio POTTER will hold a confirmation in the Chapel of the Hospital, on SUNDAY, 10th inst., at 3½ P. M.

THAT BELIEVERS' SHEPHERD.—BISHOP SNOW, of Mount Zion, will preach in the University, Washington-square, on SUNDAY at 3 P. M. [illegible] Subject—*The Shepherd of the Day of God.* Zech. xi. 16.

ALLEN-ST. METHODIST EPISCOPAL CHURCH, between Rivington and Delancey sts.—Preaching by the Pastor, Rev. L. S. WEED, at 10½ A. M. Sacrament at 3 P. M., and preaching at 7 P. M.

TABERNACLE BAPTIST CHURCH, 2D-AV.—The Pastor, Rev. J. R. KENDRICK, D. D., will preach on SUNDAY MORNING to the young. Subject—*A Life of Pleasure a Living Death.*

NORTH PRESBYTERIAN CHURCH.—Rev. Dr. WILLETTS, of Philadelphia, will preach in this church, corner of 9th-av. and 31st-st., SUNDAY MORNING and EVENING next.

SECOND ADVENT.—PREACHING AT CORner Grand and Allen sts., SUNDAY, Jan. 10, A. M. and P. M., by Rev. J. E. [illegible], and at Star of Hope Mission in the evening.

CHURCH OF THE RESURRECTION, Madison-av., corner of 35th-st.—Rev. E. O. FLAGG, D. D., Rector, will preach on SUNDAY MORNING at 10½, and at 3½ P. M. Sunday School at 2 o'clock P. M.

OLD JOHN-ST. M. E. CHURCH.—SERvices at 10½ A. M.; also at 7 P. M. Sunday School at 9 A. M. and 2 P. M. Seats free. Strangers cordially invited.

SEVENTH PRESBYTERIAN CHURCH, corner of Broome and Ridge sts.—Preaching by the Pastor, Rev. T. R. DAWSON, at 10½ A. M. and 7½ P. M. Subject in the evening—[illegible].

FORSYTH-ST. M. E. CHURCH.—PREACHing 10½ A. M. and 7½ P. M., by the Pastor, Rev. F. BROWN. Protracted meeting each week. All the seats are free.

CHURCH OF THE REDEMPTION, Somerville Hall, corner 5th-av. and 14th-st.—Morning service at 10½ o'clock; evening at 7½ o'clock. Sunday School at 9 A. M. Rev. U. SCOTT, Rector.

ST. ANN'S FREE CHURCH, 18TH-ST., near 5th-av.—On SUNDAY Rev. Mr. HOLMES will preach at 7½ A. M., and Rev. Dr. CLERC at 10½ A. M. and 3 and 7½ P. M.—the afternoon service for deaf mutes.

CATHOLIC APOSTOLIC CHURCH, 16th-st., between 6th and 7th avs. Evangelist preaching on Sunday evening, at 7½ o'clock; seats free.

CHURCH OF THE MEDIATOR, CORNER Lexington-av. and 30th-st.—Rev. JAMES [illegible], Rector. Services at 10½ A. M. and 3½ P. M.

ST. THOMAS' CHURCH.—S. W. WILLIAMS, Sexton and Undertaker, No. [illegible] 6th-av.

MONETARY AFFAIRS.

Sales at the Stock Exchange—Jan. 9, 1869.

[illegible]

SECOND BOARD—12½ P. M.

[illegible]

OPEN BOARD—10 A. M.

[illegible]

OPEN BOARD—1 P. M.

[illegible]

SATURDAY, Jan. 9—P. M.

The sales of Gold were advanced 1@1⅛ ℘ cent. on the average business of Friday, and the market, though not especially firm, showed much steadiness at 135⅛ ℘ cent. at the close of the day. The buyers for a rise paid 6@7 ℘ cent. per annum for Money to carry over their balances. The Foreign Exchanges also looked firm near the close of the day at 109⅜@109½ for 60 days on London. The immediate speculation in Cotton, which is greatly excited in the last few days, and also in Provisions, is on American account, and prices have been carried up beyond the reach of export orders. All this tends for the moment to restrict the supply of Foreign Exchange, and some of the buyers of Gold, we understand, are basing their present calculations upon the probable early export of Coin to make good this deficiency. On the other hand, the Bank return this Afternoon shows a further large accumulation of Gold Deposits, $6,648,000, raising the sum total in Bank to $27,384,000—the largest balance available, for mercantile and commercial purposes, outside the Treasury, known since the close of the War. The Treasury paid out during the week, for Gold Interest, $8,682,000—making $10,957,000 since the new year. The Office received for Gold Customs, during the week, $1,965,000. The Exports of Gold and Silver, of all kinds, are $645,628, and the receipts from California $589,765.

The Bank return of the week, besides showing a gain of $6,648,000 in Gold, is higher by $2,244,000 in Greenbacks. And the general line of Deposits, Gold and Currency, is up $7,413,000. The Loans are nearly the same as last week—$297,000 less.

The Money market is fairly restored to a 7 ℘ cent. Currency rate, at which the supply to the Brokers is nearly or quite equal to the demand. The effect of this change is to stimulate the already *Bullish* feeling during the pressure in the Railways and State Bonds, and some of the Miscellaneous Shares, on the Stock Exchange, and to direct especial attention to the Public Funds of the United States, which closed at 108¾ premium for the 5-20s of 1867, and 112¼ for the 1862s, as against 107¾ and 111¼, respectively, on Saturday, Jan. 2. The other Gold-bearing Stocks were correspondingly advanced.

The State Bonds were generally higher than on Friday and active in Tennessees and Louisianas. The latter sold largely at 65½@66 ℘ cent. for the new 6 ℘ cents on Levee Loan; 71¼ ℘ cent. bid for the old 6 ℘ cents, and 70½ for the 8 ℘ cent. Levee Bonds.

The Railways and Pacific Mail and Canton Company were also generally higher than on Friday's advance; the business large at the morning Boards, (the only sessions on Saturdays,) and in the Long Room. The special excitements in the Afternoon were on Chicago and Rock Island and Cleveland and Toledo. The only marked exception to the general rise was Cleveland and Pittsburg on the distrust growing out of the change of administration—the promise of a scrip dividend failing to qualify the equivocal surroundings of the revolution in the Board of Directors.

At the close of dealings in the Long Room and on Broad-street the following quotations were made as compared with Friday night:

	Friday.	Saturday.
United States 10-40s	106⅜	106⅜
United States 5-20s of 1862	112⅛	112¼
United States 5-20s of 1867	108⅜	108¾
American Gold Coin	135	135⅛
Bills on London, 60 days	109⅜	109½
New Bonds of Tennessee	66¾	67⅜
Virginia Bonds, old	56	55
Missouri Bonds	87⅞	87⅞
North Carolina Bonds, old	55	54½
New-York Central	157⅞	157
Erie Railway	40	38½
Reading Railway	94⅜	94⅞
Chicago and Rock Island	122½	126⅛
Northwest Common	83½	83
Northwest Preferred	86¾	87½
Michigan Southern	91	90½
Pittsburg and Ft. Wayne	119⅛	119⅞
Cleveland and Pittsburg	86½	84⅞
Pacific Mail Company	121⅛	122¾
St. Paul Preferred	91⅜	91¾
St. Paul Common	72	72⅞
Toledo and Wabash	61⅞	62⅜
Cleveland and Toledo	104⅛	104½

The following bids were made for the various Public Funds of the United States, at the close of business:

[illegible]

And the following for the State Bonds:

[illegible]

And the following for the City Bank Stocks:

New-York	130	Market	121
Manhattan	140	Shoe and Leather	139
Merchants'	116	Corn Exchange	130
America	140	St. Nicholas	108
Phenix	103½	Marine	150
Fulton	160	Import's & Traders'	120
Butchers' & Drovers'	136	Park	147
Seventh Ward	110	Central National	103½
State of New-York	111	Fourth National	101½
Commerce	120	Ninth National	106
American Exchange	114	Tenth National	95
Bank of the Republic	120	Eleventh Ward	100
Bank of N. America	106	Oriental	140

And the following for the Railway Mortgages:

[illegible]

Report of Specie exported from the port of New-York, for the week ending Jan. 9, 1869:

Jan. 6—Steamship Russia, Havre—Mexican dollars	$21,000
Jan. 6—Steamship Russia, Havre—Gold bars	39,000
Jan. 7—Steamship Weser, London—Foreign silver	72,032
Jan. 7—Steamship Weser, London—Silver bars	250,008
Jan. 7—Steamship Weser, Southampton—Silver bars	147,883
Jan. 9—Schooner C. Montgomery, Para—American gold	700
Jan. 9—Steamship Europe, Havre—Gold bars	31,100
Jan. 9—Steamship Europe, Havre—Silver bars	82,300
Jan. 9—Steamship Europe, Havre—Foreign gold	1,600
Total	$645,628

The following are the comparative earnings of the Michigan Central Railroad for the month of December:

1868	$290,671
1867	230,373
Increase	$60,298

The aggregate amount of Imports, (other than Dry Goods and Specie,) at the port of New-York for the week ending Jan. 8, 1869, was $2,500,390.

We are indebted to Mr. J. C. MERRIMAN, Register of the New-York Gold Exchange, for a copy of the new edition of his handbook, giving the daily fluctuations in the price of gold in the last and preceding years, together with the rates for gold loans, gold clearings, names of members of the Gold, Stock Exchange, and Open Board of Brokers, &c. The manual is complete and reliable in these particulars.

The New-York *Shipping & Commercial List*, in publishing its annual Petroleum statement to-day, remarks:

Although the average prices obtained during the past year, are higher for both Crude and Refined, than in 1867 they are still very low and unremunerative, and we think we may say that there is not a single article in all our list of Exports, so cheap as this, and yet one that is used everywhere upon the face of the earth, more universally than any other article of consumption, Breadstuffs excepted. If producers would be content to work existing wells, and open fewer new ones, so that the yield might be reduced one-third, and the price enhanced 50 ℘ cent., it would still be the cheapest illuminator in the world, while the reduced supply would yield as much money, with less labor, and more profit to all concerned—thus 999 gallons Crude at 10 cents ℘ gallon would be $99 90, one-third less that amount, 666 gallons, at 50 ℘ cent. advance, or 15 cents, would be $99 90, to say nothing of the diminished cost of production, the smaller amount of freight and other charges, which must of course follow a diminished production, and in itself leave a margin for profit. The interests of producers are, however, so various, and in some respects, conflicting, that any concert of action in this direction is not to be looked for. We are aware that in Europe, other and cheap burning oils are produced, but they were also made when Petroleum cost two or three times as much as it does now, prices of those substitutes being graduated by the ruling rates for Petroleum. We are of the opinion, however, that without any effort, and in spite of any effort to the contrary, the utmost limit of the production of Petroleum has been reached, and that in future years there will be less and less produced.

In comparison with the earlier history of this article, there are now no flowing wells, and when they are struck, yield, comparatively but a short time. The pumping wells also have become more uncertain, and the present indications are, that presently, there will not be a single flowing well, and that pumping will become more and more uncertain. A failure, or even a very large curtailment of the supply, cannot be contemplated without alarm for the consequences. This article has come to be one of the largest articles of export, and with it would be cut off one of the largest sources of wealth to our country, to say nothing of the great increase of the expense of illumination where gas cannot be reached. Many persons, however, and men of experience and good judgment, are of the opinion that the supply will be continuous—not that it may not fall in the present digging, but that it will crop out in other sections, when necessity forces us to seek other sources of supply, or perhaps be discovered by providential indications.

The export from this port and from the country, which we characterized as enormous in our review of 1867, has been largely exceeded the past year, the export from New-York being 52,808,202 gallons, against 33,634,133 in 1867, and the total export from the United States, the really enormous amount of 99,281,750 gallons, against 67,052,020 in 1867. In May, June, July and August, refiners made fair profits, but since that time, nearly all have been running at a loss, and in November nearly all suspended operations, and would have continued closed but for the fact that a very heavy dealer set several of them to work on his account. On the whole, refiners have done about as well as in 1867, though this is not saying a great deal. There is now no tax on the article, that having been taken off in July.

The consumption of this country has undoubtedly increased, but so far as this port is concerned, we have no reliable data to show what that consumption is. The reported daily receipts of Oil here are far from showing the quantity received, the amount exported alone being considerable more than the total reported receipts from all sources. The production of Crude has probably averaged 10,000 bbls. per day the past year, or about the same as in 1867, although the present yield is believed to be not over 8,500 bbls. per day. From the *Morning Herald*, Titusville, Penn., we find the stock held in that region, on the Allegheny River from Oil City to Tidioute, Jan. 1, to be 264,905 bbls., of 43 gallons each, against 594,600 same time in 1867. The same paper gives the following figures of shipments from Jan. 1 to Dec. 1, 1868—shipments of Crude and Refined, of 45 gallons to the barrel, by all routes, and the total shipments of Crude for the same time, as follows:

	Barrels.		Barrels.
To New-York	877,251	To Portland	32,648
To Cleveland	814,882	To Pittsburg	1,141,397
To Boston	106,211	To other points	221,677
To Philadelphia	224,479		
Total			3,399,145
Difference between the Crude and the Refined shipped			108,670
Total shipments of Crude in barrels of 45 gallons each			3,508,215
Total production from Jan. 1 to Dec. 1, 1868, (11 months)			3,413,851
Average per day			10,190

A later date, at hand after the above was written, makes the total production, from Jan. 1 to Dec. 31, 1868, 3,715,746 barrels of 45 gallons, and the total shipments of Crude, 3,937,968 barrels of 45 gallons each.

The total capacity of iron tankage in the region mentioned, is 1,145,089 barrels, of which 867,534 are empty, of those latter, 344,419 in Oil City and vicinity, and 183,722 in Tidioute.

Export of Crude and Refined (including Naptha, &c.) from New-York, for the years 1868, 1867, 1866 and 1865.

[illegible]

Export from Philadelphia to Foreign Ports from Jan. 1 to Dec. 31, 1868 and 1867, Crude and Refined.

[illegible]

Total Export from the United States.

[illegible]

Of the export from New-York in 1868, 6,694,180 gallons were crude, 40,647,382 gallons refined, 221,345 gallons lubricating, 3,526,920 gallons naptha, and 73,765 gallons residuum.

Of the export from New-York in 1867, about 2,830,000 gallons were crude, 28,950,000 gallons refined, and 1,864,000 gallons naptha, &c.

EATON & BLAKELEY make the export from Philadelphia in 1868 as follows: 3,673,056 gallons crude, 36,449,070 gallons refined, 594,379 gallons lubricating, 3,305,670 gallons naptha, and 62,920 gallons residuum—total, 41,974,965 gallons, allowing 45 gallons to the barrel.

Of the exports from Boston, 2,041,745 gallons were refined, 37,966 gallons lubricating, and 340,409 gallons naptha.

Of the exports from Baltimore, 147,260 gallons were crude, 1,506,857 refined, 367,960 gallons lubricating, and 55,900 gallons naptha.

Monthly Account of Stocks in New-York, not including that in Refiners' Stores.

[illegible]

From the Baltimore *Price Current* we glean these statistics of the trade of the port:

"The line of steamers between Baltimore and Bremen, via Southampton, which was inaugurated last Spring, made regular monthly trips to and from each port during the past year, and the enterprise having proved so satisfactory, its projectors some months since concluded to add two more steamers of full equal capacity and character to the line, which will in the coming Spring commence to make semi-monthly trips between each port.

"The foreign imports at the port of Baltimore for the year past were $12,577,542, gold; and the exports for the same period amounted to $14,060,026, currency. These figures indicate a very large increase compared with former years, as shown by the totals for the last six years, viz.:

	Imports. (Gold.)	Exports. (Currency.)
1863	$4,866,704	$9,967,902
1864	6,076,231	12,362,440
1865	8,211,257	9,514,655
1866	9,979,699	21,073,536
1867	12,042,874	12,362,617
1868	12,577,542	[illegible]

"When it is considered how small were the Maryland and Ohio crops of leaf tobacco, which composed the shipments for the year 1868, and which usually make up so large a portion of the exports, the above increase will be better appreciated. This increase over the year 1867 was chiefly made up by enlarged shipments of cotton, flour, oil cake, petroleum, bark, &c. The increase in value of imports from foreign countries was mainly composed of sugar, molasses, fruits, fish, wine, rice, &c. In coffee there is a slight decrease, and a heavy falling off in guano and hides. The amount of duties collected on imports at Baltimore for the past four years were as follows:

1865	$3,962,803 36
1866	4,665,084 98
1867	3,728,830 05
1868	3,217,494 41

"Our imports of coffee from Rio have varied in extent but little from those of the previous year, which were the largest before noted at this port. The superior facilities now afforded here for shipment to the West gives additional attraction to our market, and must continue to make it popular with Western buyers. With the liberal imports the stock has never fallen below 20,000 bags at any period during the year, and during the Summer months reached 57,000 bags. For some months past the market has ruled low, and in many cases below the cost of importation; the stock at the close of the year was 57,500 bags.

Imports of Coffee at Baltimore for the Past Four Years.

[illegible]

Imports of Coffee at Baltimore from Brazil for the past Twenty-one Years.

[illegible]

"On account of the partial failure of the tobacco crop both of Maryland and Ohio, and of which our trade chiefly consists, we have to report a reduced business for the year past.

"It will be seen by the tables annexed that at the opening of the year the stock in warehouses was 3,505 hhds. of all kinds of leaf, then the total inspections (including 3,669 hhds. reinspected) were 37,980, making an aggregate supply for the year of 41,485 hhds., from which we deduct the total shipments or deliveries, leaving present stock in warehouse 3,779 hhds., differing but little from the stock of the previous year, same time, and compared with former years is very small. The stock remaining in warehouses is held and classified as follows:

	Maryland.	Ohio Leaf and Scrape.	Ky. &c.
In first hands, hhds	960	1,700	350
Speculators	700	900	575
Dealers and manufacturers	200	80	[illegible]
Shippers	1,600	1,800	[illegible]
Total	3,450	4,500	926

"Entirely independent of the above figures, embracing inspections and shipments which are exclusively the operations of our State warehouses, there were received here in transitu during the past year upward of 5,000 hhds. Virginia and Kentucky leaf and stems.

"*Maryland Leaf.*—Of this description the stock on hand at the beginning of the year 1868 was 5,618 hhds., of which 3,116 hhds. were in the hands of shippers. The crop received during the year (after deducting reinspection) very little exceeded 26,000 hhds., making a very limited supply for the year, and necessarily restricting foreign shipments, compared with former years. Prices have ruled higher than in the preceding year, and for some months past low grades have ranged from $1 50 to $2 per 100 above the values current at the opening of the year. The stock of Maryland remaining in warehouses is estimated at 3,550 hhds., of which 1,600 hhds. are in the hands of shippers, 960 in first hands, and the residue, 900 hhds., held by speculators and manufacturers.

"With regard to the new crop of Maryland, we are not disposed to speculate, though by general concession it will prove larger than that of 1867. The ground leaves that have been received were rather ordinary in quality.

"*Ohio Leaf.*—The stock of this description at the close of the year 1867 was very small; only 800 hhds. in first hands, which, with the short crop that completed the receipts of 1868, furnished a very moderate supply compared with former years; yet, with the reduced requirements for France, and but little for other European markets excepting Spain, the supply was found ample, the market ruling very dull and heavy for most of the year; any improvement in prices that was gained the first six months was subsequently lost. Stock at close of the year in all hands 4,600 hhds., of which 1,800 hhds. are held by shippers, 1,700 are in first hands, and the residue held by speculators and others.

"In regard to the new crop it is estimated at 14,000 to 15,000 hhds., and is represented as deficient in quality. These facts being generally admitted, are worthy of note; further than this, however, is altogether speculation.

"*Kentucky Tobacco.*—Inspections for the past year have been 1,019 hhds. The trade in this staple has been an unsatisfactory one during the past six months. Orders for Europe were suspended since June last, and the home trade has been hampered for want of prompt and proper arrangements of the new tax system on manufactured goods. Receivers in this market show every disposition to revive the trade in Kentucky Leaf, and with the prospect of having a semi-monthly line of steamers to Bremen during the present year, we may have fair prospects of supplying the continental markets from this port on as favorable terms as from New-York or New-Orleans. Stock remaining in warehouse, 250 hhds. Prices for the old crop close as follows: Lugs, light and heavy, $8@$10; Medium Leaf, $10@$12; Fair to Fine do., $12@$14; selections, $14@$18."

Exports of Tobacco from the Port of Baltimore for the Last Thirteen years.

[illegible]

Tobacco Inspections at Baltimore for the Last Thirteen Years.

Years.	Maryland.	Ohio.	Kentucky and other kinds.	Total.
1868	27,064	9,644	1,261	37,969
1867	41,327	21,505	905	63,747
1866	31,515	15,396	566	47,080
[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]

Statement of Inspections, Exports and Stocks of Tobacco for the past Twelve Years.

[illegible]

Internal Revenue Decisions.

TREASURY DEPARTMENT, OFFICE OF INTERNAL REVENUE, WASHINGTON, Dec. 15, 1868.

SIR: In reply to your letter of Dec. 10, in relation to tobacco in the hands of dealers, I have to say that section 78 of the act of July 20, 1868, provides that after June 1, 1869, all smoking, fine-cut chewing tobacco, or snuff, and after July 1, 1869, all other manufactured tobacco of every description shall be taken and deemed as having been manufactured after the passage of that act, and shall not be sold or offered for sale unless put up in packages and stamped as prescribed by that act, except at retail by retail dealers, from wooden packages stamped as provided for in that act. All manufactured tobacco, therefore, in the hands of dealers after the dates above named, not packed and stamped with tax-paid stamps, as required by the new law, must be so packed and stamped at the expense of the owner or holder, before being sold or offered for sale, though a tax may have been previously paid on it.

The tax is not to be assessed and collected from dealers as it was from manufacturers under the former law; but it is their duty, after the dates named above, to buy stamps from their Collector and properly stamp their tobacco, not so stamped, before offering it for sale; and it is the duty of Internal Revenue officers to exercise the utmost vigilance to prevent the sale of unstamped tobacco after the dates named above. And when parties, after those dates, are found selling unstamped tobacco, steps should be immediately taken for their indictment.

Very respectfully,
E. A. ROLLINS, Commissioner.

JAMES ATKINS, Esq., Collector Fourth District, Atlanta, Ga.

P. S.—Congress has extended the time for stamping tobacco in the hands of dealers till Feb. 15, 1869.

TREASURY DEPARTMENT, OFFICE OF INTERNAL REVENUE, WASHINGTON, Dec. 26, 1868.

SIR: In reply to your letter of the 24th inst., I have to say that under the act of July 13, 1866, canned and preserved meats, fish, shell-fish, fruits, vegetables, sauces, syrups, prepared mustard, jams and jellies were liable to stamp duty. The act of March 1, 1867, exempted canned and preserved meats, shell-fish, fruits and vegetables, leaving fish, sauces, syrups, prepared mustard, jams and jellies still liable. The term "sauces" includes all catsups; and the term "fish" includes sardines. Both are liable to stamp.

Very respectfully,
THOMAS HARLAND, Acting Commissioner.

J. B. [illegible], Esq., No. 304 Chestnut-street, Philadelphia.

LAW REPORTS.

SUPREME COURT—GENERAL TERM.

Before Justices Clerke, Sutherland and Barnard.

A POINT IN PRACTICE RELATING TO APPEALS TAKEN FROM THE SURROGATE'S COURT.

Bunnell, Executor, &c., Appellant, vs. Hoyt, Respondent.—This was a case in which an appeal was taken from an order made by Judge Barnard at Special Term, in July last, directing the appellant to make deposit of certain moneys, and in case of default, directing an appeal taken by the executor from a decree of the Surrogate to General Term of this Court on the final settlement of the executor's accounts to stand dismissed. It was alleged that the Surrogate had disallowed, by inadvertence or mistake, an entire schedule, of all payments made by the executor to the heirs of the testator, amounting to over $3,700. The executor and some of the heirs complained that certain allowances had been made contrary to a decision of the Supreme Court heretofore made, to persons not entitled to a distributive share in the estate, and that there was nowhere near the amount of funds in his hands, belonging to the estate which he was ordered to pay over or deposit.

Mr. Blankman, counsel for the respondent, insisted that the Judge, sitting at Chambers had authority to make such order, from which the appeal was taken, and that the same was regular and should be enforced.

Mr. Amos G. Hull, counsel for the executor, contended that the order of Judge Barnard in effect deprived the executor of the benefit of his appeal from the order of the Surrogate to the General Term of this Court; that after the appeal was duly perfected the General Term had exclusive jurisdiction of the matter, and the Judge at Chambers had no authority to make the order appealed from. He cited 2 R. S., 611, and 5 Abb. 502.

After considerable argument, the Court took the papers, reserving the decision.

Hull & Childs for executor; Mr. Blankman for respondent.

SUPERIOR COURT—GENERAL TERM.

Before Chief Justice Robertson, and Judges McCunn and Monell.

EVIDENCE OF PAROL AGREEMENT—WHEN ADMISSIBLE.

George Kuhn et al. vs. John W. Stevens et al., executors, &c.—This action was to recover damages for the breach of a written contract under seal made by the defendants' testator. It was shown that in March, 1866, the testator agreed to sell and deliver to the plaintiffs, between the 1st of April, 1866, and the 1st of February, 1867, 3,000 cords of pine wood. The complaint alleged non-performance by the testator in his life time, and by the defendants as executor since his death. The defence was that after the death of the testator and about November, 1866, the plaintiffs and defendants agreed by parol that the defendants should deliver to the plaintiffs all the wood then cut and lying on the Baker Farm, and that the first agreement be cancelled in respect to the balance of the wood agreed to be delivered by such agreement, and that the defendants should not deliver nor the plaintiffs pay for the same. That under the last-mentioned agreement the defendants delivered to the plaintiffs all the wood so cut and lying on said farm.

On the trial the plaintiffs objected to any evidence in support of the defence. The objection was overruled, and the defendants were allowed to prove the second, parol agreement, and the Justice refused to charge the jury that a sealed executory agreement could not be released or rescinded by a parol agreement but did charge that if the jury found that the plaintiffs agreed, although by parol, to receive all the wood then cut, and to cancel the contract, they must render a verdict for the defendant. The jury rendered a verdict for the defendants, from which plaintiffs appealed. The plaintiffs excepted to the admission of the evidence and also to the charge and refusal to charge.

Mr. D. McMahon for plaintiffs (appellants); Mr. H. Nicoll for defendants (respondents).

Held by the Court—MONELL, J.—This distinction between the obligation of an executory contract under seal, and a liability for damages for a breach of any of its stipulations is so clearly defined and the authorities so carefully collected in Clough vs. Murray, 3 Bosw., 7, that it is only necessary to apply the principles of such distinction to the facts of this case. It is clearly established by these authorities that until a breach, a contract under seal cannot be discharged, or even modified by parol. By the terms of the contract between the plaintiffs and the defendant's testator, the defendants had until the 1st day of February, 1867, for performance. There could therefore be no breach of the contract until the expiration of that time. The agreement which it was claimed was an extinguishment, discharge or satisfaction of the first contract was made in November, 1866, and before there had been any failure to perform the first contract. The latter, therefore, was still an unexecuted contract, upon which no right of action has arisen for the recovery of damages, or otherwise, and could not be discharged or modified by a parol agreement notwithstanding such parol agreement was fully executed. I am of opinion that the evidence of the parol agreement was improperly admitted. There must, therefore, be a new trial, with costs to the appellant, to abide event. Judgment and order set aside and new trial ordered accordingly. Judge McCunn concurred.

NOTE.—The Judges of this Court yesterday held a meeting, with a view of expressing their wishes as to which should occupy the position of presiding Judge. Judges Barbour and Monell being of the same age, officially, the unanimous preference was given to the senior in life, Judge Barbour, who, not less in age than experience and legal attainments, is eminently fitted to adorn the position to which the judgment of his associates on the Bench have assigned him.

DECISIONS.

SUPREME COURT—CHAMBERS—JAN. 9.

By Judge Ingraham.

Hall vs. Van Winkle et al.; motion granted on payment of costs of suit to the time of filing the amended answer, and with leave to plaintiff to discontinue without costs.

Shepard et al. vs. Muler; motion denied with $10 costs.

James Devoe, Jr., vs. Sarah J. Devoe; motion granted for security for costs, and $8 per week alimony ordered.

In re. Elizabeth Hays, a lunatic; motion denied with leave to renew on proof of the relationship of the petitioners.

Crandall et al. vs. De Wolf; motion granted.

George N. Barnard vs. Sarah Jane Barnard; reference ordered to take proofs.

The Neptune Steamship Company vs. J. L. Savage; motion granted on payment of costs of the inquest and motion—$10; the judgment to stand as security, &c.

The Same vs. The Same; motion granted on payment of $10 costs.

Jacob Marx vs. Anne Marx; fine imposed of $50 and $20 for costs—in all, $70, and commitment ordered.

SUPERIOR COURT—SPECIAL TERM—JAN. 9.

By Judge Barbour.

Ambrose Snow vs. Fourth National Bank; motion denied.

Henry Tone vs. Francis J. Doelger; motion granted on terms.

James Wallace vs. David S. Jarvis; motion granted.

In the matter, &c., of Ellen Regan to be discharged from custody; prisoner discharged on bail.

John C. Lamb vs. Joseph Marshall; motion granted.

Herman Wasserman vs. Marcus Brod; motion granted and commission issued.

Robert Bonynge vs. Christopher Pine et al.; motion granted with costs.

Alexander Bonnell et al. vs. William E. Williams; motion granted.

Philip Burick vs. Margaret M. Jolly; motion denied with costs.

James Sutherland vs. Jeanette Jefferies et al.; motion granted.

James Sutherland vs. Samuel Secor et al.; motion granted.

COURT OF SPECIAL SESSIONS.

Before Justice Dowling.

The calendar yesterday embraced twelve cases of petit larceny, eleven of assault and battery, five of cruelty to animals, one of embezzlement and one of abandonment, making a total of thirty cases, wherein the patient audience found little enjoyment and no speculation.

A CLEAR CASE.

Thursday afternoon Mrs. Margaret A. Scribner, of Tarrytown, entered one of the dollar stores in Broadway, and had been there but a moment when she felt a hand gliding out of her pocket, and turning quickly around demanded her pocket-book of Mary Wilson who stood next her. The frightened and detected thief let the stolen wallet fall upon the floor, and was at once taken into custody. She attempted no defence when brought to trial, and was sentenced to pay a fine of $50, and to be confined in the Penitentiary for six months.

A DISCORDANT PAIR.

Elizabeth Huggins, still a young, fresh-looking woman, charged her husband, Arthur Huggins, also youthful and of reputable appearance, with assaulting her, and stated, among her first claims to better treatment, that she had borne nine children in eight years. The husband admitted the claim to be well-founded, and not denying that he had administered the alleged blows, said that she had persisted in talking with bad neighbors despite his warnings and protest. Thus charge and counter-charge were bandied between the warring pair until the Magistrate told the two to go home and be better friends in future. Arthur objected, saying that she had frequently locked him up and deprived him of his liberty, whereupon Elizabeth fell upon her knees to make a passionate declaration of the falsity of this charge but was interrupted by the Court, and, notwithstanding their protests, man and wife were made to leave the Court-room together.

TEMPERANCE.

The TIMES has already given the circumstances of an assault made by Thomas Walsh upon John Driscoll, and it will be remembered that Driscoll, being doorkeeper of a Fourth Ward temperance meeting, was assaulted by Walsh, who was armed with a knife, and received a severe cut. Walsh denied that he had used a knife and could not be made to credit the statement of Driscoll that he was drunk when attending a temperance meeting. He also produced witnesses to show that he was a sober, hard-working man, but the Court required time for reflection, and he was remanded until Tuesday.

SURROGATE'S COURT—BROOKLYN.

Before Hon. Wm. D. Veeder.

WILLS PROVED.

During the past week the wills of the following-named persons were admitted to probate: Jane Gibson, Sarah Jamison, Henry Loucks, Jane Maltby, Frederick Liginger, Elizabeth Vredenburg, Isaac Prindle and Thomas Kinsella, all of the City of Brooklyn.

LETTERS OF ADMINISTRATION.

Letters of administration were granted in the estates of the following-named deceased persons, viz.: Mary A. McCleary, Wendelin Wedeck, Christian Betz, James Redmond, Chauncey D. Smith, Marie Rapalye, Samantha S. Williams and Ellen Barkeloo, all of the City of Brooklyn; and also letters with the will annexed on the estate of Frederick Liginger.

LETTERS OF GUARDIANSHIP.

Letters of guardianship of Anne Marie Graff were granted to John Dinis, of the town of New-Lotts; of Sabina Walsh, Ellen Walsh and Edward Walsh to Mary Walsh, their mother; of Sarah J. Connolly and Eliza A. Connolly to Bienna Connolly, their mother; of Margaretta List, Henry List and John List to Catharine List, their mother, all of the City of Brooklyn.

DROWNING ACCIDENT AT PASSAIC FALLS.—A boy named WILLIAM [illegible], aged 10 years, was drowned by falling through the ice on the Passaic River, at Paterson, on Friday afternoon. He was standing above the falls when, in crossing a weak spot in the ice, it gave way, precipitating him into the water beneath.

COPARTNERSHIP NOTICES.

NOTICE.—IN CONSEQUENCE OF THE DEATH of ALEXANDER ORR, the surviving members of the firm of A. & W. ORR & CO. will continue the business of manufacturing paper, under the firm name of ORR & CO.—[illegible], Troy, N. Y., Dec. 28, 1868. WILLIAM ORR, WM. ORR CUNNINGHAM, ALEXANDER G. ORR.

NOTICE IS HEREBY GIVEN THAT THE copartnership of BUTTRICK & CO. is this day dissolved by mutual consent. The liabilities of the firm will be settled by Mr. CHAS. H. BUTTRICK. (Signed) CHAS. H. BUTTRICK, F. DRAKE HUSTED. New-York, Jan. 4, 1869.

NEW-YORK, Jan. 1, 1869. THIS DAY, CLARENCE S. BROWN, OF New-York, retired from, and FREDERIC CHALMERS, of Liverpool, is admitted to, partnership in our several firms. BROWN BROTHERS & CO.

COPARTNERSHIP.—WE HAVE THIS DAY associated DANIEL B. [illegible], FRANCIS LEE and JOHN WILFORD with us in business. Style of the firm remains unchanged. New-York, Jan. 1, 1869. WM. YOUNG & CO.

NOTICE.—THE HARDWARE BUSINESS heretofore conducted by WALSH, COULTER & CO. will be continued from this date under the name of WALSH, COULTER & WILSON. New-York, Jan. 1, 1869.

AUCTION SALES.

ADRIAN H. MULLER, Auctioneer.

PEREMPTORY CASH SALE OF choice lots on the new RIVERSIDE PARK. A. H. MULLER, P. R. WILKINS & CO. WILL SELL AT AUCTION, ON TUESDAY, JAN. 12, at 12 o'clock, AT THE EXCHANGE SALESROOM, NO. 111 BROADWAY, FOUR CHOICE LOTS, near the Parks, and commanding views of great beauty. As the owner is arranging for a copartnership which will require all his cash resources, the lots are to be sold peremptorily. Maps now ready at the office of the auctioneers, No. 7 Pine-st.

JAS. G. BROWN, Auctioneer.

LARGE SALE OF IMPORTED CLOAKS, Sacques and Mantillas, [illegible] opera and reception cloaks, composing the stock of Mme. Charlotte G. Smith's establishment AT AUCTION, [illegible] On MONDAY, Jan. 11, 1869, and following day, commencing At 11 o'clock A. M. Great inducement to the trade. [illegible]

HENRY H. LEEDS, Auctioneer.

BY HENRY H. LEEDS & MINER.—ON WEDNESDAY, Jan. 13, 1869, at 12 o'clock M., in front of their salesroom, No. 23 Liberty-st., a pair of bay-matched mares, 8 years old, sixteen hands high, very stylish and good travelers, and a very superior pair of carriage horses, believed to be perfectly sound, and are kind in every respect. A Stott brougham, in fine order, but little used, built by Wood Bros., cost $1,800. A set of double harness in good order, covered buckles. The above are only sold for want of use by the gentleman now owning them. Also, a landau, built by [illegible], the best maker in Paris.

HOMER WILBUR, Auctioneer.

NO. 3 DOVER-ST., NEAR FRANKLIN-SQUARE, AT AUCTION. E. H. LUDLOW & CO. will sell at auction, on FRIDAY, Jan. 15, 1869, at 12 o'clock, at the Exchange Salesroom, No. 111 Broadway, (Trinity Building,) New-York: DOVER-ST.—The valuable two-story brick dwelling and lot No. 3 Dover-st., south side, about 91 feet east of Franklin-square, lot 19.10 front, 18.5 rear, by about 80 feet deep. Immediate possession. For maps apply to the auctioneers, No. 3 Pine-st.

HOMER WILBUR, Auctioneer.

NOS. 14 AND 16 LISPENARD-ST., AT auction. E. H. LUDLOW & CO. will sell at auction, on FRIDAY, Jan. 15, 1869, at 12 o'clock, at the Exchange Salesroom, No. 111 Broadway (Trinity Building), N. Y.: LISPENARD-ST.—The valuable lots, with the three-story brick buildings thereon, Nos. 14 and 16 Lispenard-st., southerly side, about 135 feet easterly from West Broadway, [illegible]. Sixty per cent. of the purchase money can remain on bond and mortgage [illegible]. For maps, apply to the auctioneers, No. 3 Pine-st.

INSTRUCTION.

MR. GEO. C. ANTHON'S CLASSICAL FRENCH AND ENGLISH SCHOOL, With Primary Department and Gymnasium, Nos. 212 and 214 5th-av.

"AMER. SCHOOL INST." FOUNDED 1855, Is a reliable and practical Educational Bureau. To aid those who want well-qualified Teachers; To represent Teachers who seek positions; To give parents information of good Schools; To sell, rent and exchange School properties. Fourteen years' trial proves it efficient in securing THE RIGHT TEACHER FOR THE RIGHT PLACE. All wanting Teachers should see Teachers' Bulletin. Teachers seeking positions should have Application Form. Demand for experienced Teachers is constant. Early applications desirable. J. W. SCHERMERHORN, Actuary, 14 Bond-st., N. Y.

MORRIS FEMALE INSTITUTE, MORRISTOWN, N. J. A SELECT FAMILY SCHOOL. Four vacancies after the Holidays. C. G. HAZELTINE, A. M., Principal.

BOARDING SCHOOL FOR BOYS, DANBURY, CONN. F. J. JACKSON, Principal.

A RAPID AND ELEGANT HANDWRITING guaranteed to all, old and young; double entry book-keeping thoroughly taught; instruction day and evening; ladies 11 to 3 o'clock. College No. 42 East 13th-st., Union-square. OLIVER B. GOLDSMITH.

LESPINASSE FRENCH INSTITUTE, Washington Heights, 175th-st. Boarding School for boys: French language of the school; graduating course for the modern languages, mathematics and business. Circulars, LEROY'S, No. 813 Broadway, and G. LESPINASSE, No. 3 John-st., 2d floor.

DREW LADIES' SEMINARY, CARMEL, N. Y.—Spring session of 13 weeks begins Feb. 11. Superior advantages in all departments. Rooms commodious, carpeted and amply furnished; steam heat; gas light; rates reasonable. GEO. C. SMITH.

MOTHERS' HOME.—STUDY RENDERED attractive. Collegiate course. Pestalozzian system, adapted to delicate, precocious children; all ages; three years' progress in one by finishing pupils. No. 56 West 46th-st.

IRVING INSTITUTE, TARRYTOWN, N. Y.—A Boarding School for Boys; pupils received at any time. For circulars apply to D. S. ROWE, M. A., Principal.

MRS. PARKS AND MRS. BENEDICT'S boarding and day school for young ladies, No. 125 Madison-av., corner 31st-st., will reopen [illegible]. Applications may be made personally or by letter.

GOLDEN HILL SEMINARY FOR YOUNG Ladies, Bridgeport, Conn. For circulars, address the principal, Miss EMILY NELSON.

HENRY W. SIGLAR'S ENGLISH, French and Classical Family Boarding School for Boys, Newburg, N. Y.

THE MISSES BUCKNALL'S ENGLISH and FRENCH Boarding School for young ladies, New-Brunswick, N. J.

A HOME AND SCHOOL FOR YOUNG BOYS.—HEMPSTEAD INSTITUTE, Long Island. E. HINDS, Principal.

TEACHERS.

AN EXPERIENCED LADY TEACHER desires to give instruction in classical or higher English branches to private pupils, or in a ladies' seminary. Apply to HENRY M. PIERCE, LL.D., President of Rutger's Female College, 5th-av.

WANTED—IMMEDIATELY, BY A YOUNG American lady, a position as nursery governess; teaches the English branches and music; unexceptionable references given. Address GOVERNESS, Station F, 3d-av.

SITUATIONS WANTED.

FEMALES.

WANTED—BY AN AMERICAN WOMAN, TO do the general housework of a small private family; is a good plain cook, washer and ironer. Can be seen for three days at No. 117 West 19th-st., in the front basement.

WANTED—BY A GERMAN GIRL, A SITUATION to do general housework, or as cook, washer and ironer; best of references. Apply at No. 17 Stanton-st., near Bowery.

WANTED—A SITUATION AS NURSE; CAN take entire charge of a baby. Apply at present employer's, No. 15 West 31st-st.

WANTED—A SITUATION BY A GOOD GERMAN girl to do general housework. Call at No. 199 [illegible], 2d floor, between Avenues A and B.

MALES.

WANTED—A SITUATION BY A FIRST-CLASS coachman, one who thoroughly understands his business; has the best City references; wages moderate, with rooms over the coach-house. Can be seen at his own residence, 21 West 30th-st., until engaged.

WANTED—A SITUATION AS FARMER, OR to take charge of a gentleman's country residence, by a middle-aged American farmer; has some knowledge of small fruit culture. Address D. B. C., Box No. 108 Times Office.

HELP WANTED.

WANTED—A GOOD, STEADY MAN, CONversant with builders' accounts and competent to make out estimates and to attend to office-work. A liberal salary will be given. Address, giving reference and stating where last employed, J. B. B., Station G, 6th-av.

WANTED—BY A FIRM IN THE EAST INDIES, a book-keeper with a thorough knowledge of all office work, and competent to take charge of a heavy set of books. Address, stating age, terms, qualifications and references, Box [illegible] New-York Post Office.

WANTED—A COOK. CALL AT NO. 42 WEST [illegible]-st., [illegible] None need apply who cannot bring the best of City references as to capability, honesty, &c.

WANTED—A CYLINDER PRESS MAN; ONE accustomed to color-work and Adams' power-press preferred. Apply to THE MAJOR & KNAPP CO., No. 71 Broadway.

WANTED—A NURSE; FRENCH PROTESTANT. Apply at No. 24 West 31st-st., before 12 M. and after 5 P. M.

MASONIC.

MANITOU LODGE, NO. 106, F. AND A. M.—OFFICERS FOR 1869.—[illegible] Thomas H. McBride, Delegates to the Masonic Board of Relief.

STATIONERY.

SLOTE & JANES, Stationers, Printers and Blank Book Manufacturers, No. 93 Fulton-st. Orders solicited.

PERSONAL.

FOR ADOPTION—BORN ON THE NIGHT OF Jan. 6, 1869, a beautiful-featured female child, of healthy American parents. Call at No. 99 York-st., Brooklyn. Mrs. [illegible].

MEDICAL.

SPECIAL NOTICE TO THE LADIES.—Ladies about to require nursing, who have not the convenience at home, can have pleasant and quiet furnished rooms, superior board, nursing and medical attendance provided for them during confinement at the residence of Dr. GRINDLE, No. 4 Amity-place, between Bleecker and Amity sts. Having over eighteen years' successful and uninterrupted practice in this City, guaranteed relief to all female complaints, from whatever cause produced.

DRY GOODS.

LORD & TAYLOR OFFER FOR THE BALANCE OF THE SEASON WINTER CLOAKS, SACQUES AND BASQUES, OF VELVET, ASTRAKHAN AND OTHER DESIRABLE CLOTHS, IMPORTED AND OF OUR OWN SUPERIOR MANUFACTURE, AT A VERY GREAT SACRIFICE. ALSO, THEIR ENTIRE STOCK OF SILKS, DRESS GOODS, SHAWLS, LACES, EMBROIDERIES, MOURNING GOODS, LADIES', GENTS' AND CHILDREN'S FURNISHING GOODS, UPHOLSTERY AND HOUSE FURNISHING DRY GOODS, &c., &c., AT PRICES MUCH BELOW THE ACTUAL COST, AND LOWER THAN EVER OFFERED BEFORE. Lord & Taylor, NO. 461 TO 467 BROADWAY, NO. 255 TO 261 GRAND-ST.

SELLING OFF. LAKE & McCREERY, NO. 471 BROADWAY, BEFORE REMOVING TO THEIR NEW STORE, COR. BROADWAY AND 11TH-ST., AND PREPARATORY TO TAKING THEIR SEMI-ANNUAL ACCOUNT OF STOCK, HAVE MADE AN IMMENSE AND FINAL REDUCTION IN THE PRICES OF THEIR STOCK OF FALL AND WINTER DRY GOODS, COMPRISING SILKS, SATINS, VELVETS, DRESS GOODS, CLOTHS, LACES, HOSIERY, HOUSEKEEPING GOODS, CLOAKS AND SHAWLS. ALSO, JOUVIN'S KID GLOVES, DOUBLE STITCHED, SUITABLE FOR WINTER WEAR, REDUCED TO $1 50 PER PAIR.

THE GREAT Closing Out Sale, TO BE CONTINUED UNTIL THE WHOLE STOCK IS DISPOSED OF, REGARDLESS OF COST. BARGAINS IN BOMBAZINES, POPLINS, REPS, ALPACAS, LUSTRE CORDS, CREPES, BLACK SILKS, &c., &c. ALSO A GREAT VARIETY OF SECOND MOURNING GOODS. JACKSON'S MOURNING STORE, NO. 551 BROADWAY, BETWEEN SPRING AND PRINCE STS.

MISS H. GREGG, [illegible] In consequence of retiring from business will offer for the remainder of this month, at greatly reduced prices, the balance of her stock; consisting of CLOAKS IN VELVET, SILK, CLOTH AND PLUSH, WALKING SUITS IN COLORED VELVET, SILK AND AND WOOLEN GOODS, and a few OPERA CLOAKS. Also, a great variety of CLOTHS, VELVETS, THREAD and GUIPURE LACES, FRINGES, GALLOONS, ORNAMENTS, BUTTONS, &c.

ARNOLD, CONSTABLE & CO. WILL OFFER GREAT BARGAINS IN HOUSEKEEPING GOODS, FAMILY LINENS, WHITE GOODS, ENGLISH AND AMERICAN BLANKETS AND FLANNELS, MARSEILLES QUILTS, PIQUES, DOMESTIC SHEETINGS AND SHIRTINGS, IN ALL THE POPULAR MAKES, PREPARATORY TO REMOVAL TO THEIR NEW AND SPACIOUS STORE, CANAL, CORNER MERCER-ST.

THERE'S TROUBLE COMING. Great disasters this week. Heavy failures of high-priced stores. Dry goods going down every day. OUR PRICES HARDLY ONE-HALF WHAT OTHERS CHARGE. THE CROWDS OF CUSTOMERS TELL THE STORY. 80c. EMPRESS CLOTHS WE SELL AT 50c. ALL $1 MERINOS SOLD FOR [illegible]. $1 50 MERINOS DOWN TO 75c. [illegible] DRESS GOODS DOWN TO [illegible]. 50c. DRESS GOODS DOWN TO 25c. $1 50 BALMORALS MARKED [illegible]. [illegible] PRINTS DOWN TO [illegible]. 80c. BLACK ALPACAS WE SELL AT 50c. Others may do as they please, but we have determined to sell our goods. AUCTION LOT MUSLINS, 8c. and 9c. SPLENDID SHEETING MUSLIN, 10c. FINE LYMAN MUSLINS, 10c. EXTRA FINE YARD-WIDE, 12½c. HEAVIEST YARD-WIDE MADE, 12½c. VERY FINE YARD-WIDE MUSLIN, 12½c. These 10c. and 12½c. Muslins are sold all over the City for 16c. and 18c.; and this is probably the last week we shall sell cotton goods so much below the regular prices. CUSTOMERS LIVING IN NEWARK, BROOKLYN, WILLIAMSBURG, HOBOKEN, JERSEY CITY, and surrounding country, can save nearly one-half by buying their dry goods of us. The above prices are only for CASH BUYERS. CREDIT CUSTOMERS CHARGED EXTRA. Remember the place. Dry goods at HALF PRICE. FOSTER BROTHERS, No. [illegible] 8th-av., near 13th-st., and FOSTER BROTHERS, No. [illegible] Bleecker-st.

A. T. STEWART & CO. Will continue to offer the balance of all their POPULAR STOCKS OF DRESS SILKS at $1, $1 25 and $1 50 per yard. HEAVY PLAIN POPLINS at 25c., 30c., 35c. and 50c. per yard. SILK CHAIN ARMURE POPLINS at 50c. per yard. PLAID SERGES AND POPLINS, new colors, at 50c. per yard upward. HEAVY BEAVER CLOTH SACQUES at $8 each. WALKING COSTUMES, $12, $15, $18 and $20 each. REAL INDIA CAMEL'S HAIR SHAWLS $50 upward. ASTRAKHAN SACQUES AND CLOAKS from $15 upward. JUST RECEIVED. The above are offered at these GREATLY REDUCED PRICES PRIOR TO CLOSING THEIR ANNUAL INVENTORY, IN ORDER TO INDUCE CUSTOMERS TO PURCHASE. BROADWAY, 4TH-AV., 9TH AND 10TH STS.

A. T. STEWART & CO. Will offer on MONDAY, Jan. 11, A HANDSOME ASSORTMENT OF PARIS PRINTED PERCALES, PIQUES, BRILLIANTES, CHINTZES, &c., &c.—FRESH GOODS, AT EXTRAORDINARY LOW PRICES. BROADWAY, 4TH-AV., 9TH AND 10TH STS.

TO HOUSEKEEPERS. A. T. STEWART & CO. Offer AT EXTREMELY ATTRACTIVE PRICES A LARGE ASSORTMENT OF DOMESTIC BROWN AND BLEACHED COTTONS, SHEETINGS, CANTON FLANNELS, TICKS, DENIMS, &c. ALSO, HEAVY YARD-WIDE IRISH LINENS, 50c. per yard upward. LINEN SHEETINGS, DAMASK, DAMASK TABLE CLOTHS AND NAPKINS, TOWELING, CRASH, FLANNELS, BLANKETS, COUNTERPANES, QUILTS, &c., &c., FORMING THE LARGEST AND BEST ASSORTMENT TO BE FOUND IN THIS CITY. BROADWAY, 4TH-AV., 9TH & 10TH STS.

A. T. STEWART & CO. Have made large additions TO THEIR POPULAR STOCKS OF LADIES' UNDER-CLOTHING, INFANTS' AND CHILDREN'S APPAREL, viz.: LADIES' CHEMISES, $1 25 each and upward. LADIES' TUCKED SKIRTS, MORNING AND NIGHT ROBES, EMBROIDERED AND RUFFLED PANTALETS, &c. CHILDREN'S ROBES, SILK AND POPLIN DRESSES, SACQUES, BONNETS, &c., &c. LADIES' HATS, handsomely trimmed, from $5 each. ALL THE ABOVE ARE OFFERED GREATLY BELOW THE REGULAR PRICES. BROADWAY, 4TH-AV., 9TH AND 10TH STS.

A. T. STEWART & CO. will continue to sell, DURING THIS MONTH, AT THE RECENT EXTREMELY LOW PRICES, The balance of THEIR RETAIL STOCK OF CARPETS, RUGS, MATS, &c. Notwithstanding the recent large advance in Europe. Broadway, 4th-av., 9th and 10th sts.

FANS.—ELEGANT POINT AND THREAD LACE Fans, varying in price from [illegible]. Also Thread and Llama Lace Jackets, can be found at MME. E. CARTE, No. 23 Union-sq.

BUSINESS CHANCES.

BRICK-YARD FOR SALE OR [illegible]. To responsible parties, a brick-yard, with steam engine, [illegible] brick machines, and all tools needed to run a first-class yard, and nearly all new, with plenty of wood in the vicinity. The yard is within one mile of a city of nearly 100,000 inhabitants, [illegible]. Address C. J. WHEELER, Providence, R. I.

PARTNER WANTED—WITH FROM $4,000 to [illegible], to take part in a [illegible] business, paying 100 per cent. Address A. B., [illegible].

A LAWYER WITH SOME BUSINESS would like to connect [illegible] with a lawyer of experience and ability. Address A. B., Box No. 180 Times Office.

PATENT OF A WATER METER FOR SALE.—[illegible]

FINANCIAL.

HATCH, FOOTE & Co

BANKERS,

AND DEALERS IN

GOVERNMENT SECURITIES, GOLD, STOCKS,

Buy and Sell at sight of check

U. S. BONDS

AT MARKET RATES.

No. 12 Wall-st., New-York.

ST. LOUIS AND IRON MT. R. R. BONDS.

The Coupons (not all issued) of the First Mortgage Bonds falling due of the months of January, February and March, will be paid when the owners shall have filed the bonds, and coupons not matured, with the Undersigned, for examination and cancellation.

H. G. SANQUINE, Vice-President.

No. 8 Wall-st.

OFFICE OF THE HUDSON RIVER RAILROAD CO., No. 60 WALL-ST., NEW-YORK, Jan. 7, 1869.

TO THE STOCKHOLDERS OF THE HUDSON RIVER RAILROAD COMPANY.—At a meeting held this day, the Board of Directors of the Company, it was resolved, that the Stock Transfer Books be closed on the 15th day of January, 1869, and remain closed until the morning of the 25th January, 1869.

Resolved, That the capital stock of the Company be increased from Two Millions of Dollars to Three Millions of Dollars, by the creation and issue of Thirty-Six Thousand Shares of Stock, to be known as the Preferred Stock, and that the holders of the Preferred Stock be entitled to receive a dividend of Ten per cent per annum, payable semi-annually, before any dividend shall be declared on the Common Stock, and that the holders of the Preferred Stock be entitled to vote upon the same, and to have the same rights and privileges as the holders of the Common Stock.

Resolved, That the additional stock of the Company be offered to the stockholders of record, on the 15th day of January, 1869, at the rate of one share of Preferred Stock for every five shares of Common Stock held by them, payable in cash, at the Office of the Company, 60 Wall-st., on or before the 25th day of January, 1869, when the Transfer Books will be closed, and the Preferred Stock will be ready for delivery.

Resolved, That the Preferred Stock be issued in the form of Scrip, with coupons attached, and be made transferable on the Transfer Books of the Company, and that the Preferred Stock be entitled to receive the dividends on the Common Stock, in the same manner as the Common Stock, and be entitled to participate in the profits of the Company, in the same manner as the Common Stock.

Resolved, That the Preferred Stock be issued to the holders of Common Stock, in the form of Scrip, with coupons attached, and be made transferable on the Transfer Books of the Company, and that the Preferred Stock be entitled to receive the dividends on the Common Stock, in the same manner as the Common Stock, and be entitled to participate in the profits of the Company, in the same manner as the Common Stock.

Resolved, That the holders of Common Stock be entitled to receive Scrip for the Preferred

THE ROGERS MURDER.

SURRENDER OF LOGAN, THE ALLEGED MURDERER.

What He Says Regarding His Movements Since the Murder—He Declares His Innocence of the Crime.

The time has come when the story of the pursuit of the assassin of CHARLES M. ROGERS can be fully told, as last evening, at a quarter before 9 o'clock, the person to whom all the circumstances of the case pointed as the murderer was in the custody of the officers of the law.

THE CLUES.

The public is entirely familiar with the story of the murder, and it is not necessary now to restate it. Within an hour after the outrage Capt. CAFFREY, of the Fifteenth Precinct, within whose command the affair had happened, was in full possession of all the facts then to be obtained, and had entered on the work of following the assassin. The clues were distinct and were as follows: First, the description given by Mr. ROGERS of his assassin; and next the knife-sheath, the fragment of his coat, and his hat, left by the murderer in the grasp of the assailed. The chief clue, however, was an envelope found in the pocket of the fragment of the coat addressed "James Logan City," and superscribed, "This will be given you by Tom." This envelope pointed to the assassin as one JAMES LOGAN, liberated from Sing Sing on the 14th of October last, where he had served a term for burglary.

THE CHASE.

With this clue in his hands Capt. CAFFREY set his detectives to work. Sergt. LOWERY and Officers GILLEN, HARRIS and BARKER, all of the Fifteenth Precinct, and MCCAFFERTY and BUTCHER, of the Sixteenth Precinct, were especially charged with the pursuit. GILLEN and BARKER, early on the morning of the stabbing, started on his track and succeeded in discovering that he had been seen in Jackson-square, hatless and generally disheveled. This was about 8 o'clock in the morning, and an hour after the murder. Nothing more was heard of him that day, but early the next morning it was found that he had been in a house in Seventh-avenue, near Seventeenth-street. That retreat being discovered, he suddenly shifted his quarters to the east side of town, and was next heard of in a lager-beer saloon in Fourteenth-street, two doors from Avenue A. He had just left when GILLEN entered in pursuit of him. The tireless officer waited patiently for hours, but unavailingly, for his return. On the morning of the 1st instant MCCAFFERTY and BUTCHER were called in, and the latter was found to be invaluable by reason of his accurate knowledge of the person of the hunted man, and of his haunts and associates. Through BUTCHER, a "crossman" or thief was called in to aid in the search, and did so effectually until he found that LOGAN was wanted for a murder, when he declined to do more, and the officers thenceforth worked without any assistance from "crossmen," which is always so powerful in matters of this character. Thus left alone, the officers did not lose sight of their object, however, and again found trace of him in Fourteenth-street, and he seems to have been there most of the time during the 3d, 4th and 5th, and on the 6th he flitted to Sixteenth-street, where it was found he had been in hiding with a man named CLARK, who was also wanted by the Police. On the 7th he was followed to Eighteenth-street, between First and Second avenues, and during that night he shifted to the same street, between Seventh and Eighth avenues; but he found it also too hot to hold him, and flitted back before daylight to his old quarters in the neighborhood of Fourteenth-street and Avenue A. There he remained housed until about 2 o'clock of yesterday, when the Detectives finally, for the time being, lost sight of him. During all this time the officers were constantly close upon him. Go where he would by day or by night, he found LOWERY, or GILLEN, or HARRIS, or BUTCHER upon his heels, and turn where he would, found himself confronted with those sleepless officers of the outraged law. It was a question of endurance between him and his pursuers; he could not rest, and they would not, so long as he remained uncaptured. Yesterday both sides had become thoroughly exhausted, and the hunted man, brought at last to bay, turned suddenly upon his pursuers and robbed them of the credit of his capture.

THE SURRENDER.

At 8:45 o'clock last evening, Sergt. FITZGERALD, of the Twentieth Precinct, was sitting quietly at the desk in the Twentieth Precinct Station-house, in Thirty-fifth-street, between Eighth and Ninth avenues, when two men entered. One of these was a man about 26 years old, 5 feet 4½ inches high, weight about 129 pounds, having florid complexion, gray eyes, dark brown hair, with a small round scar over right eye, also a scar on his forehead over left eye.

This man had on a new shop-made coat, many sizes too large for him, and a hat that did not fit. He approached the desk, and holding out to the Sergeant a copy of a newspaper containing the proclamation of Mayor HALL, said that he was the man described in that document. The dumb-founded Sergeant asked what he meant, and LOGAN replied that he was wanted, it seemed, and had come to give himself up. Capt. HEDDEN, in command of the Twentieth Precinct, soon entering, took charge of the affair, and in the new comer at once recognized JAMES LOGAN, the burglar, who was an old-time official acquaintance. The man with LOGAN proved to be his brother-in-law, a reputable mechanic named JOHN MCLANUS, residing at No. 243 West Twenty-seventh-street. The story told by LOGAN was that he is entirely innocent of the murder, and that he had been residing quietly in Twenty-seventh-street, without any knowledge that he was wanted by the authorities, until about an hour before he appeared in the Station-house, when the proclamation of the Mayor happened to meet his eye. The directed envelope he was even ready to explain, and said that while in Sing Sing he worked in the quarries outside, and it was the custom for the convicts to ignore the Chaplain in their correspondence with outside friends, and trust their letters to any chance conveyance that offered. He was, therefore, certain that the letter which had been in the envelope found in the pocket of the fragment of the coat had been sent to him by some prison pal after his departure, and that TOM had neglected to deliver it. Capt. HEDDEN listened quietly to this explanation, and then notified Police Headquarters and Capt. CAFFREY that JAMES LOGAN had delivered himself up. Capt. CAFFREY and Detective GILLEN immediately proceeded to the Twentieth Precinct Station house, and LOGAN, being brought out of the cell, was examined by those officials. All of the marks described by Mayor HALL were found upon the person of this man. The inside of the sleeve of the torn coat was blood-stained, which had been thought to have been the result of a wound received by the assassin during the struggle with ROGERS, and LOGAN's arm was particularly examined, without, however, finding any mark of a recent wound. After the examination of the prisoner, he was remanded back to his cell, where he will be held to await the action of Coroner FLYNN.

Thus ended a chase that was as determined as it was persistent. From the hour of the murder the authorities have wanted JAMES LOGAN, the burglar, as the assassin. That JAMES LOGAN they at last run to earth, and compelled him to present himself at the nearest Station-house. He denies the crime with which they charge him, but the officers profess to have ample evidence to justify the pursuit. It is proper to add that Mayor HALL took a deep interest in the chase and an active part in its direction, and before he issued his proclamation yesterday morning, calling for the apprehension of JAMES LOGAN, was fully advised of all the circumstances of the case.

Capt. CAFFREY was still engaged, at a late hour last night, with the indefatigable GILLEN in the pursuit of the tall and timorous scoundrel who held the murderer's coat, and from the opposite side of the street called out, "Jim, don't do it."

The Secret Movement Against the Police Justices.

The paragraph in the TIMES a few days ago to the effect that a strong, secret and probably successful movement was on foot in this City, looking toward a speedy removal of the Police Magistrates, caused considerable excitement in certain circles, and those interested in maintaining the present state of affairs have made so determined an effort to sound the rumored movements, that the projectors have themselves taken the alarm, and in order to prevent the TIMES from learning more of the facts, the leaders in the secret movement have issued a confidential circular to the members of the Secret League, headed by the cabalistic letters or initials "P. J. R.," in which the recipient is warned against communicating the details of any meeting held by the League to a representative of the Press, on pain of the severest penalties. This circular has had the effect of closing some of the channels of information, though enough has been learned to show that the proposed movement is rapidly gaining strength and purpose.

On Wednesday evening last an informal meeting was held at the Fifth-avenue Hotel by the leaders or heads of the several ward organizations, when a plan of operations was partially decided upon, and certain measures taken to prevent these proceedings from becoming public. On Thursday afternoon a meeting was also held at one of the leading Broadway hotels, by a large number of prominent merchants of this City, who represent several millions of dollars in property, at which meeting two or three prominent lawyers practicing at the New-York Bar were consulted with on the feasibility of having the State Constitution so amended as to vacate all those persons holding such judicial positions as have cognizance of criminal offences, out of office, in order that better men may be appointed in their places. Whether the result of this consultation was satisfactory to the Leaguers is, of course, unknown outside of the circle.

There were several meetings held last evening in several of the wards, per appointment, though, as the places of meeting have been changed, no details of the proceedings could be ascertained, and the probability is that in the future the P. J. R. League will succeed in keeping their proceedings more private than they have hitherto succeeded in doing.

PROTECTION OF ART.

Movement Among Artists to Secure Registered Titles to their Productions.

The adjourned meeting of artists who favor the passage of a law for the registering of works of art of every description, took place yesterday at Mr. MACDONALD's studio, No. 807 Broadway. The Chairman called the meeting to order and the following report of the Committee of five was read and adopted:

REPORT.

There can be but one opinion as to the inefficiency of the Patent and Copyright laws, as far as they refer to the works of artists, and artistic productions. No laws have yet been made which have especial reference to the protection to works of art. The present Copyright law does not cover the cases that have arisen since it was made. The framers of the law could not have anticipated the progress of art that has been made in this country. The Patent laws, as far as they relate to the sculpture and trade marks, will answer very well for the present, but, if the clauses they contain were embodied in a Registry law and were improved so as to make the forms less complicated and the fees lower a vast advantage would be gained. The object of our present movement, as we understand it, is to obtain the passage of a law or laws which will afford protection and secure to artists and others engaged in any way in pursuits that may be calculated to improve the taste of the nation, the sole right, title, interest and full ownership of their works and productions.

Your Committee is well satisfied that there must be many conflicting opinions as to the manner in which the passage of such a law is to be secured; and it is to be expected that there will be many more notions and differences regarding the principal clauses of the law; but your Committee indulge in the hope that all who have any real interests in, and desires for the progress of art in its broadest and most liberal sense in our country, and for the elevation of the tastes of our people, will certainly be in favor of some regulation which will fully protect them in the entire ownership of their productions and the benefits of their labors. With these convictions, your Committee would respectfully recommend the presentation to Congress, at an early date, of a bill embodying the following:

The name of the law should be "An act to promote the progress of the Fine Arts." It should provide for the registry of all kinds of paintings, statuary, engravings, prints, plates, basso and alto relievos, intaglios, charts, maps, drawings, etchings, lithographs, photographs and designs, on all kinds of surfaces and in every description of material, granting to the applicant a patent or its equivalent for his production, and protecting him against its reproduction, or any part thereof, by any person or persons, in kind of material or on any kind of surface in any manner whatever.

This law should provide immediate and direct redress for the owner of any design against those who may make use of it by copying or reproducing it in any manner, provided it may have been registered. The law should be so framed as to enable the party infringed upon to place an injunction upon the offender or offenders without any long process to seize the copies or counterfeits, and to hold them until complete satisfaction be rendered.

The law should specify the duties of the register and the fees which he is to receive. It should specify the fees to be paid by the artist or designer, and they should be as small as possible, and the time of protection extended as long as possible. The present copyright law allows twenty-one years and the cost is but $1—the rates should not be over half. And your Committee beg to suggest to those who may have the framing of this law, that they consider, whether the infringement of the law, the copying, pirating upon or counterfeiting of a design that may be properly registered, should not be considered a penal offence, and be punished as such.

It would not be difficult to draw such a bill or law, nor would it require much effort to place it before our representatives in the National Legislature.

Your Committee would recommend, therefore, that a committee of ten be appointed by this meeting, representing the different branches of art, and it be directed to draw a bill embracing the main features embodied in this report, and to add any other clauses that would strengthen the law or make it more effective, and that this new committee be directed to report at our next meeting, which should be held in some public hall in this City.

Your Committee has not attempted to take up all those questions which have a bearing upon, and are in favor of, or opposed to a Registry law. It simply states facts, leaving the discussion thereof to this meeting.

JAMES WILSON MACDONALD.
JAMES HOPE.
BYRON M. PICKETT.

Mr. MACDONALD rose for a personal explanation. He said his remarks at the last meeting in regard to the National Academy were not properly understood. He could not possibly have any hard feelings against any person connected with the Academy either as gentlemen or artists, and he disclaimed all feelings of that nature, but that he was desperately opposed to the present administration of that institution, and he would remain so until a change was made.

After the regular business of the meeting was over, Mr. FAIRMAN offered the following resolution:

Resolved, That a committee of three be appointed to consider the propriety and desirability of organizing a society of artists for the purpose of concert of action in matters involving the interests of art and artists; such Society to embrace all professional artists willing to be thus associated, and also students of art with such restrictions as will favor the mutual interests involved.

This resolution was carried, and the meeting then adjourned subject to the call of the Chairman.

It is understood that the next meeting will take place at the Cooper Institute on the 1st of February.

THE EXPRESS ROBBERY.

The Examination of the Alleged Merchants' Union Express Robbers Continued.

The District-Attorney, after having continued the examination of Mr. BROWN for a short time—during the course of which, however, nothing more of interest was developed—closed the direct examination. The prisoners refused to cross-examine the witness, and Col. SHERWOOD was called by the District Attorney.

The testimony of the Colonel, which was introduced merely for technical purposes, concluded the case on behalf of the people, and the prosecution rested.

The Court then stated to the prisoners that if they had any witnesses whom they wished to bring forward they were at liberty to put them upon the stand. To this MORTON returned that he had all the evidence which a reasonable man could desire of their innocence, but that he did not choose then to produce it. Justice FERRIS then informed them that if they wished themselves to make any statement the statute gave them the right to do so, and that the Court was then prepared to listen to it. MORTON, in declining for both, stated that he did not intend to countenance by word or deed the legality of the present proceeding. The Court, in answer, remarked that many were obliged to make this recognition who would fain avoid it.

The prisoners then applied for an adjournment for a day or two longer; and in urging through MORTON the propriety of granting the application, stated that their counsel was absent; that in view of this circumstance it was unjust to continue the proceedings, and that the reason of such absence was that he (their counsel) had expected them in New-York on a writ of *habeas corpus*, issued the evening previous by Judge INGRAHAM.

The Court stated that, judicially, it had no knowledge of the issuing of such a writ; that so far as their dilemma arose from the want of proper legal attendance, they were themselves in fault, since it had repeatedly, both before and since the commencement of the examination, urged upon them the importance of employing counsel, and that for these reasons it could not grant an adjournment.

Having made this decision, the Court took a recess at 1 o'clock until 2:30.

At 2:30 P. M., on the reassembling of the Court, District-Attorney BATES appeared for the prisoners, and on behalf of each of them had the following protest entered upon the Justice's minutes:

"He (each of the defendants) protests against proceeding with this examination at the present time, for the reason that a writ of *habeas corpus* has, upon his petition or the petition of his counsel, been duly issued by a Justice of the Supreme Court, and served upon the Sheriff of this county, whereby said Sheriff was required to produce his body, with the cause of his detention as a witness against MARTIN and others, before the said Judge in the City of New-York, at 10 A. M. of this day, and that the rights of said defendant are jeopardized and violated by proceeding with this examination at this time."

This having been done, Mr. BATES renewed the application for an adjournment, naming Monday as the adjourned day.

The District-Attorney objected. The purpose of procuring this adjournment was that time might be had to perfect a device to cheat the people of Westchester County out of jurisdiction over this case.

Mr. BATES replied, in effect, that if there were any such design afoot, he had no knowledge of it, nor if he had, would he do anything to further it. He asked it as a matter of personal favor and professional courtesy. The District-Attorney had said that he (BATES) was an honest man, and he himself had no doubt of that fact. At least he thought himself quite as honest as the law would allow. Why not, then, give him credit for his honesty?

The District-Attorney said that it was not Mr. BATES whom he feared, but some parties of whom Mr. BATES, when he asked for this adjournment, was making himself the unconscious tool.

Mr. BATES then demanded it as a right of the prisoners. The present proceeding was a judicial farce, if the Court did not rule that the prisoners had a right to the adjournment. They now, for the first time since the commencement of the examination, appeared by counsel. They had no witnesses present, nor could get them into Court before Monday morning. If this would not justify the Court in granting an adjournment, what would?

The Court decided not to accede. It was not responsible for the present state of things; and besides, it had to conserve the rights of the public as well as those of the criminal. It could not consent to the adjournment.

CHARLES E. THOMPSON then, under direction of his counsel, stated, in answer to questions put to him by the Court, that his name was CHARLES E. THOMPSON, and that he resided in New-York, but declined to say more.

ISAAC D. MORTON made a similar statement in reference to himself.

Counsel for prisoners now asked for a subpoena, directed to WM. F. HOWE, of New-York. On being asked when he wished to have it returnable, he replied, Monday. The Court would not assent to this, on the ground that it would be equivalent to adjourning the proceedings until that day, and issued the summons returnable forthwith. This not being acceptable to Mr. BATES, he requested that the Court might issue a subpoena *duces tecum*, directed to WILLIAM F. HOWE, requiring him to appear on Monday morning next, and produce certain letters written by PUTNAM W. BROWN, and also three impressions, in wax, of a key, bearing the initials P. W. B., M. U. E. Co. The Court refused to make this returnable on Monday, as counsel desired, and made it returnable, as in the former case, forthwith.

This was as unsatisfactory to Mr. BATES as the former subpoena. He said that Mr. HOWE was in New-York and could not be brought into Court immediately, as though he were only in the next room. The subpoena was useless.

The counsel then requested the Justice to enter upon his minutes several objections to these last proceedings. Much time was spent in entering these, together with the counter objections made by the District-Attorney; after which Mr. BATES asked that PUTNAM W. BROWN be recalled for cross-examination. On objections by the District-Attorney, the Court refused to allow this to be done.

Mr. BATES entered his objection to this refusal at length, upon the Justice's minutes, and the examination was then concluded.

The Justice decided to send the papers to the Grand Jury, and committed MORTON and THOMPSON to await its action. PUTNAM W. BROWN was also committed, in default of $5,000 bail, as witness for the prosecution.

Lecture by Waterhouse Hawkins.

A lecture was delivered last night by Mr. WATERHOUSE HAWKINS, at the Cooper Institute, upon "The Horse." The lecturer, after dilating upon the noble qualities of the animal in question, commenced drawing his skeleton upon a blackboard, and as he added bone after bone, explained its specific use, and its connection with the adjoining sections. In doing so, he frequently interspersed his statements with humorous remarks. In closing the lecture he said that the horse may not have been constructed with a view to the use of man, but he was admirably calculated for it, both in respect to his capacity for drawing and for carrying burdens. In the excavations at Montmartre, in France, fifty years ago, were found certain bones of an animal, which enabled Baron CUVIER to form conclusions as to its entire structure. The beast became known as the Paleotherium, and resembled both a rhinoceros and a tapir. It had three toes, forming a partial hoof, and was thought to be a step in the progress of creation toward the modern horse. The Hippotherium, the remains of which indicate a still nearer approximation, had a similar foot. History speaks of a horse ridden by JULIUS CÆSAR which had three toes. This animal is expatiated upon in the late life of CÆSAR by LOUIS NAPOLEON. His toes were an eccentric suggestion by nature of his previous types. These types realized the essentials of the horse, but were devoid of his beautiful proportions. In alluding to the Greek absurdity of a centaur, which was a combination of horse and man, the lecturer said that a human mouth, constantly at work in masticating, could not take in sufficient food for the stomach of a horse. The ancients displayed a knowledge of this fact by depicting the body of the horse portion of the Centaur much shorter than that of a genuine animal of the kind. In alluding to the Cossack and Circassian horses, as having their forms hidden by long hair, Mr. HAWKINS observed that, on examination, they showed all the necessary elements of speed and beauty. The ponies of Shetland and the Orkneys, he said, being deprived during a portion of the year of pasture, proceeded to the seashore and eat such fish as were thrown upon it. The lecture was quite interesting.

National Guard News and Gossip.

In General Orders No. 1, from the Adjutant-General's Office, dated Jan. 1, 1869, the following-named persons are announced as constituting the staff of his Excellency, John T. Hoffman, Governor and Commander-in-Chief: Brig.-Gen. Franklin Townsend, Adjutant-General; Brig.-Gen. James McQuade, Inspector-General; Brig.-Gen. Wm. M. Tweed, Jr., Engineer-in-Chief; Brig.-Gen. James B. Craig, Judge-Advocate-General; Brig.-Gen. Jacob S. Mosher, Surgeon-General; Brig.-Gen. C. Fitch Bissell, Quartermaster-General; Brig.-Gen. George J. Magee, Paymaster-General; Brig.-Gen. William Seebach, Commissary-General of Subsistence; Col. Robert Lenox Banks, Aid-de-Camp; Col. Walter F. Warren, Aid-de-Camp; Col. J. Townsend Connolly, Aid-de-Camp; Col. William F. Moller, Aid-de-Camp; Col. William Kidd, Aid-de-Camp; Col. Theodore F. Cook, Military Secretary.

Adjt.-Gen. Townsend announces, in General Orders No. 2, that His Excellency John T. Hoffman, Governor and Commander-in-Chief, having appointed Brig.-Gen. William H. Morris Commissary-General of Ordnance, vice Brig.-Gen. George W. Palmer, resigned, Brig.-Gen. Palmer is relieved from duty, and will immediately turn over to Brig.-Gen. Morris all property, &c., in his possession. Brig.-Gen. Jacob S. Mosher, Surgeon-General, is detailed for the special duty of taking charge of the Soldiers' Home, and all public property connected with that institution will be turned over to him immediately.

In Special Orders No. 1, Adjt.-Gen. Townsend also announces that Special Orders No. 318, series of 1868, directing the First and Third Regiments Cavalry, First Division N. G. S. N. Y., to parade, be drilled, and report as infantry; Special Orders No. 319, series of 1868, detaching battalion Washington Greys from the First Brigade Cavalry, and ordering it to report direct to the commanding officer of the First Division; and Special Orders No. 320, series of 1868, transferring the First Regiment Artillery from the Second Brigade to the First Brigade Cavalry, and directing it to parade on foot and be subject to such instructions as govern the infantry forces of the National Guard, are suspended until further orders. Major-Gen. Alexander Shaler, commanding First Division N. G. S. N. Y., will promulgate this order.

The officers and members of Company I, Twelfth Regiment "National Grays," have issued a neat series of invitation cards for their third annual hop, which will take place at Apollo Hall, corner of Twenty-eighth-street and Broadway, on Monday evening, Jan. 25. Capt. John H. French and his associates will undoubtedly achieve a success.

The annual invitation hop of Company H, of the Eighth Regiment, will take place on Friday evening, Feb. 5, at the regimental armory, and cards are now out for that event.

One of the prettiest cards laid on our table this season is that issued by Company E, of the Seventy-first Regiment, (American Guard,) in which the Company announce that they intend giving an invitation ball and *soirée*, at Irving Hall, on Thursday evening, Jan. 28.

A meeting of the Veteran Association of the Seventy-first Regiment will be held on the 14th inst., at the regimental armory, No. 118 West Thirty-second-street, for the purpose of adopting a constitution and by-laws. The organization is a benevolent one.

The members of the Seventy-first Regiment are ordered to assemble for battalion drill, in full fatigue, at 7:30 o'clock on the evenings of the 6th and 20th inst., at the arsenal, Thirty-fifth-street and Seventh-avenue. Field and staff, non-commissioned staff and First Sergeants to report at 7:15 P. M. The class drills have been resumed since the 4th inst. Edwin C. Imlay has been elected Second Lieutenant. The following privates have been discharged, term of service expired: George W. Cole, Company G; J. Henry Ransom, Company F; J. M. Gustave Bahis, band. Private Chas. J. Romaine, Company E, has been expelled.

Invitations are now being issued by the Committee of Arrangements for the projected reception and promenade concert to be given by the Seventy-first Regiment, at the Academy of Music, on the anniversary of Washington's Birthday. The tickets on sale are disappearing rapidly, and the success of the affair is already assured. They can only be obtained from members of the regiment.

The Washington Grey Cavalry have decided to adopt the following new and handsome dress: A yellow metal, similar pattern to that worn by Emperor Napoleon's Cent Gardes, the same to be fire-gilt, with black, white and grey trimmings; a dark blue coat, dress pattern and short skirts, grey pantaloons, open on outer seam half up to the knee, and to be trimmed with broad gold braid; the cartouche box to be suspended to a broad gold band; the uniform for the rank and file to be of the same pattern, excepting that the jacket will be of grey cloth, and the trimmings to be of silver lace. The helmets will be of German silver, richly plated.

We are desired to state that the tickets for the grand reception by the New-York State Military Association, ($2 each,) at Twenty-second Regiment Armory, on the 19th inst.; and tickets (without charge) for the annual address, before the Association, at Steinway Hall, on 20th inst., are now ready, and can be had of the several regimental commandants.

Major Kent, in compliance with a resolution of the Board of Officers of the Washington Grey Cavalry, has placed at the disposal of that command two gold recruiting medals, one to be awarded to the officer and the other to the non-commissioned officer who shall enlist the largest number of recruits from Jan. 1 until April 1, 1869. The following appointments are announced: Lorenzo F. Baker to be Sergeant-Major; Charles E. Barton, Quartermaster-Sergeant; Henry H. Hart, Sergeant Standard-Bearer; Abraham L. Patterson, Hospital Steward; Theodore D. Bunce, Right General Guide; Lucas L. Van Allen, Left General Guide. A regular meeting of the Board of Officers will be held at headquarters on the first Monday of every month.

Lieut.-Col. William E. Allen was on Monday evening unanimously elected Colonel of the Fifty-fifth Regiment, vice Le Gal, resigned. Capt. John Guth was also elected Major, vice Goldschmidt, resigned, and he will probably soon rise to the Lieutenant-Colonelcy in due time.

The ball of the Lindsey Blues at Irving Hall on Thursday, was a grand success, despite the neighboring ball of the American Club at the Academy.

Another Accident on the Erie Railway.

A collision took place between two freight trains on the Erie Railway, near Suffern's Station, on Friday afternoon, resulting in a heavy loss of property to the Company. One of the employes of the Company, who was on one of the trains at the time of the collision, reports that two freight trains, going in opposite directions collided with such force as to utterly demolish one of the locomotives, the other locomotive being also badly damaged. While the trains were standing upon the track another freight train coming from the west struck the rear car of the train which was headed eastward smashing it into fragments and seriously damaging several cars next adjoining. The accident appears to have been caused by culpable neglect and carelessness on the part of the depot masters at the adjoining stations, and it is indeed fortunate that no loss of life was occasioned. The fact that there was none was owing to the fact that the engineers and firemen leaped from their engines to the ground before the collision took place.

The Union League Club and the Election Frauds.

The Union League Club of this City has, it seems, determined upon some practical measures in the matter of naturalization and election frauds.

A committee has lately been appointed, of which Hon. R. C. HAWKINS is Chairman, and Col. GRANVILLE P. HAWES, Secretary, to memorialize Congress for such a change in the Naturalization laws as will prevent future frauds, and to enact a general law on the subject.

The memorial, of which the following is a copy, is now in circulation throughout the country, and we trust all good citizens, without distinction of party, will give it their support.

To the Honorable, the Congress of the United States:

Your petitioners, citizens of the United States, native and naturalized, respectfully represent: That it is alleged and generally believed, and as we are convinced can be clearly proved, that for some years past, but especially in the recent election, gross frauds have been perpetrated upon the suffrage, by the naturalization of persons not entitled to citizenship according to law, and upon evidence manifestly false and fraudulent, by the issue of certificates of naturalization in blank, or to other persons than those whose names are inserted; and by forgery and falsification of such certificates, and a corrupt and wicked use of the powers of State Courts and their officers in this matter. Every good citizen abhors such acts as grievous crimes against the safety of the Commonwealth and the liberty of the people. We believe that the existing laws on the subject of naturalization are inadequate effectually to prevent or to punish these crimes, and we ask that they should be revised and made more efficient. We respectfully ask your honorable body in your wisdom to frame and enact a law or laws:

1. Which shall restrict the power of conferring the citizenship of the United States to the Courts of the United States; or, where these Courts are not as accessible as tribunals possessing this power should always be to the worthy immigrant, to officers of the United States, such, for example, as the Registers in Bankruptcy who can be found in any Congressional District, and may be required to hold sessions in each county.

2. Which shall require of all persons the record in the Courts and in the office of the Secretary of State, of the declaration of an intention and of the application to become a citizen, a certain period of time before naturalization, and forbidding any other proof of the time of such declaration or the period of residence in the country except such record.

3. Which shall provide for the publication of the names and residences, and description of all persons declaring their intentions, and of all persons to be naturalized; and shall authorize any citizen to appear in open Court in order to contest the right of any such person to naturalization, or to set aside any naturalization now or hereafter improperly granted.

4. Which shall provide for the effectual punishment of all persons who are concerned in any forgery or fraud in making, obtaining or using any false or wrongful order or certificate of naturalization.

5. Which shall declare null and void every certificate or order of naturalization heretofore made in fraud, or in violation of the existing law, and shall make it a felony for any person to utter or use in any way any such order or certificate.

6. And inasmuch as the acts of naturalization now in force were passed at various times, and doubts exist as to the effect of some of them, we submit that a general act is expedient, in which the whole law on the subject shall be embodied and clearly expressed.

And your petitioners respectfully refer to the act of 1802, passed during the Administration of THOMAS JEFFERSON, and not repealed until 1826, for the outline of such a system of registration of persons applying to become citizens, as we pray you to restore.

Interference of the Sheriff with the Congressional Investigating Committee.

On Friday last the session of the Congressional Committee on Election Frauds was interrupted by the appearance of Sheriff O'BRIEN, accompanied by a number of his deputies, who arrested seven of the witnesses summoned to appear before the Committee, and conveyed them to the Sixth Ward Station-house. The only explanation given by the Sheriff of this singular proceeding was that the men were suspected of being thieves; but, on being taken to the Station-house, only one of them was identified as such, and the rest were, of course, discharged. Marshal MURRAY subsequently appeared before the Committee, and testified that Mr. KERR, the Democratic member of the Committee from Indiana, pointed out the witness to the Sheriff when the arrests were made.

Yesterday the Committee-room was guarded by twelve policemen, who were directed to prevent any further intrusion on the deliberations of the Committee.

It is said that the men arrested were "repeaters," who had been summoned before the Committee to give evidence as to the manner in which election frauds are committed, and that the action of the Sheriff was taken in order to prevent the disclosure of certain facts which might have tended to implicate persons holding high official positions.

Snow-Balling in the Streets.

The attention of the Police authorities has frequently been directed to the dangerous practice of snow-balling indulged in by groups of thoughtless small boys, and sometimes even by full-grown men—in our streets, everywhere. Only a few days since a shocking casualty was produced by this means. A lady and gentleman were riding through a cross-town street in a sleigh, when the horse attached to the vehicle was struck on the head by a flying ball of snow, hurled by one of a crowd of boys who were playing near by. The horse, being a very spirited animal, took fright, and becoming unmanageable, ran away, upsetting the sleigh, and throwing the inmates violently upon a heap of Belgian paving-stones lying in the street. Both parties were severely injured by the fall, and it is feared that the lady cannot survive. This is a serious matter, and the Police should see to it that the laws relating thereto are stringently enforced.

POLICE COURTS.

THE TOMBS—DOWLING, JUSTICE.

A ONE-DOLLAR BURGLARY.

About 5 o'clock yesterday morning Officer HAIGHT, of the Fourth Ward, saw TERRENCE CARROLL, aged 17, on his knees in front of the crockery store No. 15 New Chambers-street, occupied by MATILDA FITZPATRICK. As the window shutters had been forced apart and a pane of glass broken, through which CARROLL had his arm thrust, the officer arrested him, and also JOSEPH FARRELL, aged 17, who was standing by his side. He found them in possession of a lamp, valued at $1, which they had abstracted from the window. The prisoners were subsequently arraigned before the Magistrate and fully committed for trial. They are both natives of Dublin, Ireland, and laborers by occupation.

ANOTHER BURGLARY.

WM. E. BARR, of the St. Nicholas Hotel, appeared in Court yesterday, and stated that on the 19th of November last the Erie Railroad baggage-room, at Pier No. 30 North River, had been feloniously entered by means of a false key, and that the burglars had stolen from thence a quantity of clothing belonging to the complainant, and valued at $34. He also stated that he had cause to suspect JOHN DOLAN, aged 15, a newsboy, residing at No. 88 Baxter-street, of the offence, as he had been informed by RICHARD STETSON, an employe of the Company, that he found DOLAN in the baggage-room on the day in question, and that the bag containing the clothing had been cut open and the same removed. DOLAN had escaped arrest at that time, and was only secured yesterday by Officer KELLY, of the Third Precinct. The Magistrate held him for trial.

JEFFERSON MARKET—DODGE, JUSTICE.

SHEAR THIEF.

Yesterday an aged German woman, who at the Station-house desired to be styled HANNAH SCHNEIDER, but in the Court claimed to be MARY SCHNEIDER, entered the apartment of GEORGE WEAVER, No. 136 Thompson-street, and although he was then asleep in the room, gathered up a suit of clothes worth $30, with which she left. In leaving the room, however, she made a noise which awoke WEAVER, who pursued and arrested her with the stolen articles in her possession. She was committed for trial.

THEFT OF TEA.

TIMOTHY E. ROSS, of No. 280 Water-street, made a complaint alleging that a colored man named ROBERT JOHNSON had been in the habit of stealing tea from the store and carrying it away in his dinner-pail. At the time of his arrest, by Officer [illegible], of the Eighth Precinct, he was found in possession of one and a half pounds of the tea, and was sent to the Special Sessions for trial.

ESSEX MARKET—SHANDLEY, JUSTICE.

MR. BERGH IN A NEW ROLE.

On Thursday last, WM. WHITE, President of the Dry Dock, East Broadway and Battery Railroad, appeared in Court and desired to make a complaint against HENRY BERGH, but as he was not an eye-witness of the alleged offence, the complaint was made by ISRAEL W. LITTELL, conductor of car No. 15. This document states that Thursday last Mr. BERGH stopped the car, in Greenwich-street, and ordered LITTELL to double up, saying that he could not stand there and see animals so abused. LITTELL refused, and as Mr. BERGH threatened to arrest driver and conductor if they proceeded further without doubling up, a long halt ensued, and a dozen or more cars were brought to a stand still. LITTELL claimed that his horses and all others attached to cars on the road, were fully able to perform all the labor required of them, and [illegible]

A BURGLARY.

During the night of the 6th inst., the cigar manufactory of GEORGE BERSH, No. 357 East Tenth-street, was entered by burglars, and cigars valued at $800 were stolen. Yesterday Detective MCKEEVER, of the Eleventh Precinct, found 2,000 cigars in the store of SAMUEL POLAK, No. 12 Prince-street, which were identified by BERSH as a portion of those stolen from his premises. POLAK claimed that the cigars were his own manufacture, but was arrested and gave bail in $1,000 to answer.

GENERAL CITY NEWS.

CORONER'S CASES.—An inquest was held yesterday by Coroner KEENAN over the remains of Policeman MICHAEL [illegible], of the Eleventh Ward, who died from the effects of injuries sustained by being run over on the 1st inst., by a City car in Canal-street. The jury rendered a verdict of accidental death.... Coroner KEENAN held another inquest yesterday at No. 550 Washington-street, over the body of THOMAS LEAHY, aged 26, and a native of Ireland, who fell down the hatchway of the steamship *England*, at Pier No. 47 North River, and sustained fatal injuries. A verdict in accordance with the facts was rendered.... The same Coroner held an inquest yesterday at No. 121 Broome-street, over the remains of RICHARD HALLIS, colored, aged 56, who died there suddenly from disease of the lungs.

THE PHONOGRAPHIC SOCIETY.—An association with the above name has just been organized in this City. Its members are phonographers residing in New-York and Brooklyn; and the main object in view in its establishment is the mutual advancement in the phonographic art of those who join. Frequent meetings will be held, at which practice in writing shorthand will be afforded. Phonographic correspondence will soon be started on the plan that has been so long in vogue in England. On Friday evening the first election of permanent officers was held, with the following result: President, JAMES E. MUNSON; Vice-President, R. L. DUGDALE; Recording Secretary, CHEEVER K. DODGE; Corresponding Secretary, ALBURN H. KEEN; Treasurer, JOHN I. WATERBURY.

FIRES YESTERDAY.—At 12 o'clock yesterday a fire was discovered in the tenement-house No. 378 East Eighth-street, on the third floor, occupied by FREDERICK BARDER. There was only a child in the room. The flames originated from the stove igniting the fire-boards.... At 4:15 o'clock, a fire occurred in LANE's dining saloon, corner of Hall-place and Seventh-street, caused by a defective flue. Damage $700. Insured in the Globe, Park, Peter Cooper and Williamsburg City Companies for $11,000.... At 6 o'clock, a fire occurred in the oil factory of WM. H. VOORHIS, at No. 452 Water-street, caused by the boiler-furnace setting fire to the flooring. Damage $1,000; covered by insurance in the Commonwealth, of New-York, and Franklin, of Philadelphia.

REMOVAL OF THE SLAUGHTER-HOUSES.—The statement which appeared in the *Herald* of yesterday to the effect that all the business of slaughtering cattle below Fortieth-street had been discontinued by the butchers, in obedience to Superintendent KENNEDY's recent order, is incorrect. A number of these places have been closed since Wednesday, but a large proportion of them are still carrying on their business in defiance of orders. An inspection is being made by the Health authorities with a view of stringently enforcing the decree of removal.

ARREST OF A LETTER-CARRIER.—Officer WALLING, of the Fifth Precinct, yesterday afternoon, Dec. 9, arrested and brought before the United States Commissioner, DANIEL J. KELLY, a letter-carrier at Branch A of our City Post Office, who was detected by Special Agent GAYLER purloining letters intrusted to him for delivery. Complete evidence of his guilt was found on his person.

LECTURE BY DE CORDOVA.—Last evening Mr. DE CORDOVA delivered his humorous lecture on "Miss Jones' Wedding; no Cards," at Steinway Hall, before an audience which crowded the house to its utmost capacity. The proceeds are to be given to the Midnight Mission, to aid in the prosecution of work.

A CORRECTION.—The announcement in the advertising columns of the daily newspapers, yesterday, that Mr. JOHN B. GOUGH would lecture, this evening, at the Allen-street Methodist Episcopal Church, was incorrect, as uncontrollable circumstances will make it impossible for him to appear.

MAN DROWNED.—About 10 o'clock last night a man named GRIFFIN fell overboard at Pier No. 40 North River, and was drowned before assistance arrived. The remains were not recovered.

RECEIPTS OF TAXES.—The amount of City and County taxes received during the week ending yesterday was $78,195 14.

MINOR ITEMS.—The Ninth Ward Police were yesterday informed by a private watchman on the pier at the foot of Bethune-street, North River, that a man dressed in light clothes had either jumped or fallen overboard from that pier and was drowned. No trace of the missing man could be found, nor did it appear that the night watchman had made any effort to rescue him.... JOHN MEYER, employed on the canal-boat *J. H. Platt*, fell overboard at Pier No. 39 East River, and was rescued from drowning by Officers LYNCH and VAN RAUST, of the Seventh Precinct.

BROOKLYN NEWS.

CHILDREN'S AID SOCIETY.—During the two years and four months existence of the Children's Aid Society, 3,124 different boys have been lodged and fed; 1,005 were placed in homes. The number of sewing machine scholars now under daily tuition is 70; the number of graduates since Oct. 21, 1866, was 20. The cost of keeping the industrial schools, the lodging-rooms and the sewing machine department running is about $12,000 per annum beyond the receipts from the boys. The Trustees are desirous of obtaining about one thousand annual subscribers of $10 each to aid them in their good work. The Trustees are Horace B. Claflin, James H. Prentice, S. B. Chittenden, W. W. Wickes, N. A. Boynton, Jacob Campbell, E. S. Mills, C. D. Wood, Hugh Allen, R. Fleet Speir, James L. Morgan, Sam'l Booth, M. K. Moody, A. V. Blake, Charles A. Denny, Frederick Marquand, C. B. Camp, Edward Cary, Henry A. Dike, James H. Frothingham, Henry R. Jones, J. Ernest Millar, J. O. Low, T. T. Buckley, James R. Taylor, James P. Wallace, W. H. Mellen, Dwight Johnson, Wm. A. Brown, John Sniffen, Jr.

THE ACADEMY OF MUSIC.—From the annual report of the Treasurer of the Trustees of the Brooklyn Academy of Music, it appears that in 1868 the receipts were $26,576 96, and the expenditures to $31,780 61, showing a gain of $4,846 36. At the beginning of the year the balance due the Treasurer was $668. On the 1st of January there was cash in hand, $4,162 41, and invested in United States bonds, $5,000; accrued interest and value over cost, $600, making an available cash surplus of $9,762 41. There are some sixty scenes complete and over fifty set pieces. The estimated cost of the entire property, Jan. 1, 1869, was $226,103 04.

ATTEMPTED SUICIDE.—JOHN LAIDLAW, who was arrested on Friday evening on a charge of false pretences and taken to the Forty-second Precinct, made an attempt to commit suicide by hanging himself from the top bar of his cell door. He was cut down in time to prevent the consummation of his design. It appears that he was charged with collecting $400 from various parties, ostensibly for the purpose of building a new bunk-room for Engine Company No. 8. He was taken before Justice CORNWELL yesterday and committed for examination.

A CASE AGAINST A POLICEMAN.—In a suit brought by CAROLINE STEELE against WM. B. MOTT, a policeman, in the City Court, it transpired that on the night of the 16th of September last, defendant clubbed plaintiff about the head and arms, in a tobacco factory, at the corner of Willoughby and Raymond-streets. The policeman did not put in an appearance, and the result was that the jury found $2,500 damages for the plaintiff.

VISITING PREACHERS.—Among the strangers who are to occupy Brooklyn pulpits to-day are Rev. L. W. BANCROFT, D. D., and Rev. Dr. BALCH, Canon of the Cathedral in Montreal, who preach at St. Ann's Church, morning and evening respectively, and Rev. STEPHEN H. TYNG, Jr., who is to supply Mr. BEECHER's pulpit, at Plymouth Church, this evening, while Mr. BEECHER will address the people at the Bethel Mission.

FOURTEENTH REGIMENT BALL.—The annual reunion of the officers and men of the Fourteenth Regiment, N. Y. S. N. G., will come off to-morrow evening at the City Assembly Rooms. As the outlay toward making the affair thoroughly enjoyable has, we understand, been a generous one, no doubt the efforts of the managers will be repaid by a large and appreciative attendance.

ANNEXATION.—A petition is to be presented to the Board of Aldermen on Monday, from a number of citizens of the Town of New-Lots, asking for annexation of that whole town to the City of Brooklyn. On this subject there is considerable difference of opinion among the citizens of the town named, but the facts and claims in the case will undoubtedly be properly weighed before a competent committee.

BOARD OF ASSESSORS.—The Board of City Assessors met yesterday to consider the applications of parties unduly assessed. The assessment on the Dime Savings Bank was fixed at $170,000. Some church property was exempted from taxation, and a number of persons unable to meet the burthen placed on them by the assessors had their applications considered.

INCENDIARISM.—Patrolman TAYLOR, of the Forty-sixth sub-precinct, seeing a light in an occupied barn near the city line, in Cooper-avenue, last night, made an internal examination of the premises just in time to prevent the destruction of the building by fire. He extinguished the flames with snow. The same barn was fired six weeks ago.

FIRE IN PRESIDENT-STREET.—About 1 o'clock yesterday a fire broke out in the house of D. S. VOORHEES, in President, opposite Carroll-street. The damage to the building amounted to about $3,500; insured for $3,000 in the Lafayette Insurance Company. The damage to the furniture amounted to $2,000.

THE ST. PATRICK'S SOCIETY.—The following officers of the St. Patrick's Society have been elected for the ensuing year: THOMAS CARROLL, President; Mr. BURKE, Vice-President; JAMES CARROLL, Second Vice-President; R. J. LALOR, Recording Secretary; THOMAS BURKE, Corresponding Secretary; CHARLES O'NEAL, Treasurer.

THE BUSHWICK BRIDGE.—A bill is in preparation for the Assembly to make the erection of a new bridge across Bushwick Creek, on First-street, E. D., chargeable to the whole city, instead of to the Fourteenth and Seventeenth Wards only.

HOW TO GROW.—Rev. JOSEPH T. DURYEA, D. D., will deliver the first of a course of lectures, under the auspices of the Young People's Association of the Classon-avenue Presbyterian Church, on to-morrow evening, his subject being "How to Grow."

ANOTHER FREE LIBRARY AND READING-ROOM.—A free library and reading-room for the poor will be opened to-morrow evening, at 8 o'clock, at Greene-avenue, northwest of Classon-avenue. Addresses by Rev. D. B. BREWER and others.

CRUELTY TO ANIMALS.—Yesterday afternoon THOMAS RUSSELL, who was arrested on Friday on a charge of cruelty to animals in riding a lame horse, was taken before Justice CORNWELL, who fined him in the sum of $25.

THE TEA TRADE.—That party who goes round with the butcher's cart was in Grand-street, E. D., on Friday night, and lifted away a chest of tea worth $50 which was standing in front of LITTLE BROS.' store, No. 60 Grand-street.

BURGLARY.—Yesterday morning at an early hour the residence of GEORGE S. PRIMER, No. 174 Johnson-street, was entered by burglars who stole a sack and dress coat valued at $90, and escaped therewith.

DROPPED DEAD IN THE STREET.—Yesterday afternoon, BERNARD GALLAGHER dropped dead at the corner of Eighteenth-street and Sixth-avenue. Deceased resided with PATRICK GALLAGHER, Twentieth-street near Fifth-avenue.

THE ECLECTIC DISPENSARY.—During the two weeks that the Eclectic Dispensary has been open, 200 poor people have been provided with gratuitous advice, medicine, and medical attendance.

MECHANICS' INSTITUTE.—It is in contemplation by several Brooklyn trade societies to establish a Mechanics' Institute.

POLICE ARRESTS.—The Police of the City of Brooklyn made 292 arrests during the past week.

NEW-JERSEY.

ARREST OF COUNTERFEITERS.—Several prominent members of a gang of counterfeiters were arrested at Newark, a few days since, by Detectives HAGGERTY and HAUBEL, and lodged in prison. The circumstances connected with their arrest are as follows: On the 30th of last November a man, named THEODORE TAPPAN, was arrested for having passed counterfeit money on WM. H. WARD, Morris County, but the evidence being insufficient he was then discharged. He had not left the office when he was rearrested on different charges, and held to bail in the sum of $3,000. One of the principal witnesses against him was a man named WARD, who was directed to inform the detective of any attempts which might be made to bribe him. On Thursday last a young man, named LEWIS H. KAGEN, went to WARD's place of business and endeavored to influence him against prosecuting TAPPAN, at the same time offering him a situation of $50 a week and various sums of money by complying with the request made. No definite conclusion was come to at that time, but it was agreed that both should meet the following day at the Morris and Essex depot, Newark, where matters were to be arranged. In the meantime, Detective NEWBAUER was advised of the intended meeting, and when the interview took place Detectives HAGGERTY and HAUBEL arrested KAGEN, and subsequently took into custody a man named MOREHOUSE, who had come by train to be present at the meeting. Charges were preferred against both men, and they were committed for examination.

ALLEGED TYRANNY OF A POLICEMAN.—In the Court of Common Pleas at Newark, on Friday, the case of the Mayor and Common Council vs. JOSEPH A. SACHE was disposed of by the discharge of the defendant. It appears from the evidence that SACHE had some personal difficulty with a policeman named GEORGE M. WILLIAMS, and that he was arrested by the latter and dragged to the Police Station, where he was charged with drunkenness and disorderly conduct. When the case came before the Police Court, the prisoner was immediately discharged. The policeman, however, appealed to the Court of Common Pleas, and upon the case coming before the Court on Friday, SACHE was again discharged, the evidence showing that the arrest was revengeful and unjustifiable. An action has been commenced by SACHE against WILLIAMS for assault and for illegal arrest.

NEWARK FIRE DEPARTMENT.—Chief Engineer CAMMEYER, of Newark, has published his annual report, from which it appears that the number of fires during the year amounted to fifty-three. Attending these and alarms necessitated the Department going out eighty-eight times. The loss was $42,916 14. This is a decrease in the figures of the preceding yearly report of $65,926 85. These were insured to the extent of $30,019 14 against the former figures. Nine new hydrants have been placed at various points in the city during the year, and there are at present fifty-eight available cisterns and one hundred and fifty-three hydrants.

FATAL RAILROAD ACCIDENT.—An unknown man was killed on Friday night at South Broad-street, Newark, by a train on the New-Jersey Railroad. The Philadelphia train coming in the opposite direction was signaled to look out for the body, but it was not discovered until the 10:45 train came along, when it was found quite dead, with a horribly disfigured face. The unfortunate man had evidently been instantly killed. Only a two-cent piece was found in his pocket.

THE FIREMEN'S FUND ASSOCIATION.—The Firemen's Fund Association of Jersey City had its annual meeting on Friday evening, at which the Treasurer reported that the permanent fund of the Association consisted of $12,000, and that its financial affairs were in a most satisfactory condition. The following officers were elected for the present year: President, CHARLES L. KINGLE; Vice-President, SMITH MEAD; Treasurer, JOHN B. HAIGHT; Secretary, F. P. BUDDEN; Collector, JOHN COYLE.

ALLEGED ASSAULT UPON AN OLD LADY.—Mrs. MARTHA ODELL, a lady aged 66 years, residing in South Market-street, Newark, was, it is asserted, assaulted violently a few days since by a man named MOSES WINTERS, who struck her heavy blows upon the head, from the effect of which she has since been confined to her bed. The accused was yesterday arrested and held to bail.

ROBBING FROM THE BREMEN DOCK.—Six bales of raw silk, valued at over $5,000, were stolen sometime during Friday night from the Bremen Dock, Hoboken. The thieves are yet undiscovered.

NEWS IN BRIEF.—An insane woman, who loudly protested that she had been robbed of $100, was taken from a New-Jersey Railroad train yesterday, and removed to the Jersey City Hospital, where she was placed under the care of Dr. REEVES.... The Chief of Police reported the number of arrests during the past year at 3,883, of which 596 were of females.... Brevet Major-Gen. THEODORE RUNYON has been appointed commandant of the escort which is to attend Hon. T. F. RANDOLPH on the occasion of his inauguration as Governor, on the 19th inst.... The New-Jersey Central Railroad has contracted for the erection of a large new coal-dock, north of the Scranton coal-dock, at Elizabethport.... The cars commenced running on the Chester Railroad on the 4th inst.... Rev. HENRY STOUT, of Perth Amboy, sailed yesterday for China, as a missionary of the Reformed Church.

FOREIGN MARKETS.

LONDON, Saturday, Jan. 9—11 A. M.

Consols open at 92⅞@93⅛ for money, and 92⅞ for the account. United States Five-twenty Bonds, 74. Stocks steady. Erie, 25¾; Illinois, 95¾.

LIVERPOOL, Saturday, Jan. 9—11 A. M.

COTTON.—The market opens active, and prices have advanced a fraction. Middling Uplands, 11¼d. a 11 3-16d.; Middling Orleans, 11½d. The sales of the day are estimated at 15,000 bales.

LONDON, Saturday, Jan. 9.

Spirits Turpentine [illegible].

LONDON, Saturday, Jan. 9—1 P. M.

[illegible]

LIVERPOOL, Saturday, Jan. 9—3 P. M.

COTTON.—The market is active at a still further advance in prices. Middling Uplands, 11¼d.@11⅜d. on the spot. Middling Uplands, to arrive, 11⅛d. Middling Orleans, 11½d.@11⅝d.

BREADSTUFFS.—The market is quiet.

PROVISIONS.—Lard, 72s. 6d. cwt.

PRODUCE.—Tallow, 48s. 3d. cwt.

HAVRE, Saturday, Jan. 9.

The Cotton market opened active. Tres Ordinaire, 130f. 1/2 cwt. on the spot; low Middlings, to arrive, active at 132.

ANTWERP, Saturday, Jan. 9.

The Petroleum market is firmer at [illegible] for Standard White.

FRANKFORT, Saturday, Jan. 9.

United States Five-twenties closed at 79¼ for the old issue.

PARIS, Saturday, Jan. 9.

The Bourse is quiet; Rentes, 70f. 45c.

Passengers Sailed.

JAN. 9—In steamship *Europe*, for Havre, etc.: Brev. Mr. and Mrs. H. D. Lockwood, Miss Snyder, Miss Teale, Mrs. Smith, Marshall Roebuck, J. Siegfried, J. E. Bigelow, J. D. Cavallero, Mr. and Mrs. Batman, Miss Batman, H. A. D. Brink, B. Boissonnet, Mr. and Mrs. Canfield, Theo. Discom, E. Bouchery, Rev. Dr. W. W. Everts, Miss Hettie Everts, J. E. Bartis, Chas. P. Wrenn, Miss E. Wrenn, Miss E. Woodworth, Miss E. Walker, D. E. Parsons, Jr., Enrique Palacios, Miss E. Grove, W. E. Rollins, Miss A. M. Hale, Miss K. G. Stebbins, Mrs. Dean, Mr. Bradlow, Mrs. and Miss Bernardi, Mr. Soubrano, Mrs. A. Gradot, Mrs. Dobelmann and servant, H. H. Freeman, Miss E. Kelly, Miss E. Townsend, H. Eckhardt, V. Fuelli, J. Bonjour, Mr. Girard, Mr. Champion, Mrs. Corsel, J. Brown, A. Macy, J. Bulay, Mr. Albert, J. Alexander, D. Berry, Mr. Rivera, G. Dupuy, Mr. Michel, Mr. Benton, L. J. Lecoursey, Mrs. Koenig, Miss L. Koenig, Miss M. Koenig, E. Koenig, Mrs. E. Claire, Alexander Godfrey, A. Dreyfus, C. Hofer—total 61.

In steamship *Alaska*, for Aspinwall.—A. Arias, R. Arias, J. Loring, August Fingers, J. R. Forster, Dr. Badger, J. T. Sheppard, Capt. Jones, J. A. McRee, Paymaster G. W. Beaman, John Brophy, Adolph Dean, J. Dobbeda, Manuel Perez. For San Francisco—George Robertson, Charles Hobson, Geo. Melpes, J. B. Hirschorn, Chas. Clinesberger, Mrs. Jno. Craig, Mrs. Fanny Taylor, J. S. Sloan, J. Murphy and wife, N. Woodworth, wife, child and servant, W. H. Brady, E. Brumage, Chas. Jones, Martin Best, Miss Ann Jackson, Mrs. S. Wood, G. A. Busy, J. Landes and wife, H. C. Berke, A. S. Daily, wife and child, Jno. Harlan and wife, G. D. Bleisdell, M. G. Bergman and wife, J. M. Foreman, M. Waterman, wife and daughter, Judith Ridgeway, Dr. Perrin, wife, mother, sister and uncle, Mrs. E. A. Gregory, J. E. Wells and wife, Mrs. S. S. Gould, Rev. G. H. Atkinson, Theo. Homer, Dani. G. Phelan, James Alexander, Dr. Chouvestiere, M. H. Freeman, Mrs. Turner and wife, Mrs. Ohdieff, Mrs. Hartman, Mr. Chester and daughter, Orville H. Reed, Mrs. H. B. Lee, Mrs. O. J. Babcock, J. R. Butler, Sylvan Weil, Miss Chappell, J. Delorest, J. H. Drake, Mrs. Storey and children, Geo. Brown, Mrs. R. G. Patterson and child, O. A. Warfield, Dennis Rudolph, Mr. Ingle, Mr. Enoyd, T. W. McCallum, T. J. Bradley and wife, Martha Burcke, L. M. Burcke, Mrs. M. G. Hurley, Bartlett Doe. For Japan and China—Paymaster R. J. McConnell, Mrs. C. V. Renner and child, Rev. H. Stout and wife, Rev. D. A. Davis and wife, Rev. D. Rapoire, Miss Adams, Miss Downs, Capt. Wm. Brown. For New-Zealand and Australia—Mrs. Martha T. Crawford, Thos. Cook, Charles Jobbett.

In steamship *Moro Castle*, for Havana—Mr. C. B. Spencer, Mrs. C. M. Spencer and 6 children, M. B. Severance, Miss C. H. Sturgis, Miss C. S. Cushman, Miss Havens, Miss D. Marsh, W. Sturgis, Jr., J. Hammond, W. Perkins, C. Robinson, E. F. Fisher, Miss L. Handly, Mrs. E. Carroll, Mrs. C. Gridley, Miss Smith, Mr. and Mrs. F. Johnson, C. Kawa, F. Armstrong, W. F. Miner and wife, J. B. Turner, F. McGlennan, J. Montgomery.

In steamship *San Jacinto*, for Savannah—Hon. J. Brainard and lady, Mr. and Mrs. H. L. Joice and 3 children, Mrs. E. W. Densmore, infant and nurse, George Lavin, E. J. Allen, Mrs. S. Peck, H. Hall, Jr., W. H. Crossman, George B. Francis, Mr. and Mrs. D. Herrick, Miss H. A. Herrick, A. D. Logan, Miss M. Carey, C. L. Gridley, Miss C. Dodge, S. Buckley, George O. Crosby, A. Brigham, jr., J. B. Tomkins, E. Pollock, J. F. Johanver, Edwin Hiser, William Chedell, Mr. and Mrs. Willis, E. Littlefield, Lewis Canto.

MINIATURE ALMANAC—THIS DAY.

Sun rises.... 7 24 | Sun sets.... 4 52 | Moon rises.... [illegible]

HIGH WATER—THIS DAY.

Sandy Hook.... [illegible] | Gov. Island.... [illegible] | Hell Gate.... [illegible]

NEWS PACKAGES FOR THE PRESS.

Captains and pursers of vessels arriving at this port are requested to deliver packages addressed to the New-York Associated Press, only to parties exhibiting the written authority of J. W. Simonton, General Agent.

News Packages for the *Journal of Commerce*, *Herald*, *Tribune*, *World*, *Sun*, *Express*, *Evening Post*, *Commercial Advertiser*, *Staats Zeitung*, *New-Yorker Journal* and *New-Yorker Democrat*, should also be delivered only to the same parties.

MARINE INTELLIGENCE.

NEW-YORK.....SATURDAY, Jan. 9.

Cleared.

Steamships Europe, (Fr.) Lemarie, Havre, G. Mackenzie; Bienville, Baker, Havana and New-Orleans, Livingston, Fox & Co.; Wilmington, Cole, Galveston, Williams & Guion; Cortes, Nelson, New-Orleans, H. B. Cromwell & Co.; Gen. Meade, Sampson, New-Orleans; Samuel Stevens; San Jacinto, Atkins, Savannah, W. R. Garrison; Huntsville, Crowell, Savannah, R. Lowden; Champion, Lockwood, Charleston, H. R. Morgan & Co.; Empire, Price, Alexandria, Jas. Hand; Isaac Bell, Bourne, Norfolk, &c. N. L. McCready & Co.; Wm. P. Clyde, Morgan, Wilmington, N. C., W. P. Clyde; Louisa Moore, Wallace, Newbern, Murray, Ferris & Co.; Volunteer, Jones, Philadelphia, J. Lorillard; Neptune, Baker, Boston, W. P. Clyde; Lodona, Hovey, New-Orleans, C. H. Mallory & Co.

Ships Northeast, (Br.) Copeland, Liverpool, Tapscott Bros. & Co.; Henry, (Br.) Spain, Liverpool via Savannah, J. A. Edmiston & Co.; Glenifer, (Br.) Tanenoch, Glasgow, C. H. Marian.

Barks Olivia Davis, Shoure, San Francisco, Samuel W. Osgood; Lord Baltimore, (Br.) Largan, Montevideo and Buenos Ayres via St. Mary's, Ga., Penderwast & Bros.; Thomas Dallett, (Br.) Pike, Laguayra and Porto Cabello, Dallett, Bliss & Co.

Brigs Gondolier, (Br.) Roberts, Vigo, Crandall, Umphray & Co.; G. F. Peniston, (Br.) Burgess, Turk's Island, Peniston & Co.; Manilus, (Br.) Dugmat, Vera Cruz, F. Alexandre & Son; Nouvitas, Wood, Elizabethport, R. P. Buck & Co.

Schooners W. Severe, Lyons, Richmond, Goldthwaite & Overton; Redwhedge, Hix, Savannah, W. S. Brown; Clara Montgomery, Borden, Maranham and Para, N. L. McCready & Co.; Tropic Bird, (Br.) McDougall, St. John, N. B., P. I. Nevius & Son; James Vildren, Carlin, Jacmel; Indianola, and Lavacca, Tupper & Beattie; B. F. Lovell, Leavitt, Aspinwall, S. L. Merchant & Co.

Arrived.

Steamship City of Port-au-Prince, Jackson, Port-au-Prince Jan. 1, and Gonaives 2d, with mdse. to R. Murray, Jr.

Steamship Thames, Pennington, Savannah, with mdse. and passengers to R. Lowden.

Steamship Franconia, Sherwood, Portland, with mdse. and passengers to Ferguson & Wood.

Steamship W. P. Clyde, Powell, Wilmington, N. C., with naval stores and passengers to Jas. Hand.

Steamship Valley City, McCarthy, Washington and Alexandria, with mdse. and passengers to Jas. Hand.

Steamship Doris, Kirk, Providence, with mdse. and passengers to Isaac Odell.

Ship Holbein, (new, 1,300 tons,) Rogers, Mystic, in ballast to Calvin Adams. Was towed to this City by the Submarine Wrecking Co.'s steamer. Is now for the Dry Dock receiving her copper, and will load in Comstock's line to San Francisco.

Ship City of New-York, Thomas, Antwerp 41 ds., with mdse. to Samuel Thompson's Nephew. Has had heavy westerly gales during the first part of the passage, and fine weather the latter part.

Bark White Wing, (of Turk's Island,) Pike, Sallie River, Jam., 23 ds., with logwood to Henry, de Gonfort & Co.—vessel to Dallett, Bliss & Co. Has had fine weather the entire passage.

Bark Andes, (of Portland,) Shephard, Sagua, 8 ds., with molasses to Moses Taylor & Co.—vessel to Baxter & Merrill. Has had fine weather the entire passage.

Brig Branch, (of Windsor, N. S.,) Card, Pernambuco 23 ds., with sugar to Brown Bros. & Co.—vessel to G. F. Peniston & Co. Has had moderate weather the entire passage.

Brig Cambridge, (of St. John, N. B.,) Smith, Havana 14 ds., with molasses to P. I. Nevius & Son. Experienced a heavy N. E. gale after leaving Havana, lasting 4 ds.; since had fine weather.

Brig Eureka, (of Noel, N. S.,) Dinsmore, Demerara 20 ds., with molasses and sugar to order. Has been 10 ds. N. of Hatteras, with strong N. and N. W. winds.

Schr. New Dominion, (of St. John, N. B.,) Penny, Dry Harbor, Jam., 17 ds., with pimento, logwood, &c., to Henry, de Cordova & Co.—vessel to Henry & Parker.

Schr. Helen Hastings, (of St. John, N. B.,) Goucher, St. Ann's Bay, Jam., 21 ds., with pimento, logwood, &c., to A. H. Solomon & Co.—vessel to Henry & Parker. Has been 8 ds. N. of Hatteras, with light winds and calms.

Schr. Wm. L. Springs, Haley, Kingston, Jam., 14 ds., with logwood, coffee, &c., to A. H. Solomon & Co.—vessel to Van Brunt & Slaght.

Schr. Harriet Crowley, Addison, Me., with lumber to master.

Schr. S. T. King, Crowley, Calais 15 ds., with lumber to G. Boardman.

Schr. James Satterthwaite, Long, Baltimore 3 ds., with coal for New-Haven.

Schr. Mary E. Graham, Fountain, Baltimore 3 ds., with coal for Bridgeport.

Schr. Theodore Dean, Munson, Baltimore 3 ds., with coal for Taunton.

Schr. James L. Maloy, Russell, Baltimore 3 ds., with coal to order.

Schr. Henry Price, Wright, Virginia, for Bridgeport.

Schr. Sarah J. Fort, Hall, Virginia.

Schr. G. S. Hulse, Chase, Virginia.

Schr. Sarah Palmer, Palmer, Virginia.

Schr. Maria Van Pelt, Virginia.

Schr. W. R. Whitney, Small, Virginia.

Schr. Peter Ritter, Olcott, New-Haven.

Schr. Celeste, Hubbard, Glenwood.

Schr. Marcus Hunter, Hall, Providence.

Schr. James Bell, Pierson, Bridgeport.

Schr. J. G. Watson, Adams, New-Haven.

Schr. Emiro, Dickerson, Providence.

Schr. Isaac Anderson, Doyle, New-Haven.

Schr. Albert G. Lawson, Hall, New-Haven.

Schr. Nellie Bloomfield, Hobbie, Stamford.

Schr. Racer, Howard, Glenwood.

Schr. Emma, Davis, Westerly, R. I.

SANDY HOOK, Sundown—Wind light S. E., cloudy.

Sailed.

Steamships Europe, for Havre; Erin, for Liverpool; Alaska, for Aspinwall; San Francisco, for Vera Cruz; Bienville, for Havana and New-Orleans; Missouri, for Havana; Gen. Meade and Cortes, for New-Orleans; Huntsville and San Jacinto, for Savannah; Champion, for Charleston; Wilmington, for Galveston; Louisa Moore, for Newbern; Isaac Bell, for Richmond.

By Telegraph.

BOSTON, Jan. 9—Arr. steamer Aleppo, from Liverpool; bark Modena, from Sierra Leone; brig Karl August, from Rotterdam.

CHARLESTON, Jan. 9—Arr. steamship Manhattan, for New-York.

FORTRESS MONROE, Jan. 9—In the roads, bark Pleiades, for Matanzas; brigs E. M. Tucker and Oakdale, for Sagua.

NEW-ORLEANS, Jan. 9—Arr. steamship George Washington, from New-York Jan. 2.

SAVANNAH, Jan. 9—Cld. steamships San Salvador and Montgomery, for New-York; Tonawanda, for Philadelphia.

Arr. ship Delph, from Rotterdam; schr. Whitney, from New-York.

SAN FRANCISCO, Jan. 9—Cld. James E. Kesler, for New-York, with 23,000 sacks of wheat; Santa Lucia, for Liverpool, with 12,000 sacks of wheat.

WILMINGTON, N. C., Jan. 9—Arr. steamship Rebecca Clyde, from New-York.

Cld. steamships Mary Sanford, for New-York; Lucille, for Baltimore.

Miscellaneous.

The schr. E. S. Dean, ashore at Deal Beach, N. J., was successfully launched by Capt. John M. Brown, of the Submarine Wrecking Company, and brought to this City by the Company's steamer Rescue, Capt. D. A. Wolcott.

The schr. Etta, Capt. Jackson, from Tampico Nov. 4, for New-York, put into Bermuda on the 25th ult., after having made Montauk Point, and been blown across the Gulf Stream three times. She had to discharge four of the crew, sick and disabled. Would proceed as soon as the necessary repairs could be made.

Foreign Ports.

PORT-AU-PRINCE—Arr. Dec. 27, schr. Lizzie Lee, Stubbs, Boston; Sid. brig Oliver, Ouda, Nassau, New-York.

Sld. Dec. 28, schr. Lord of the Isles, (Br.,) Peterson, Boston; Sld. schr. Planet, Barber, do.; brig E. Sugden, Gray, New-York.

In port Jan. 1, schr. E. A. De Hart, waiting orders.

At Milk River, Jam., Dec. 18, brig Susie J. Strout, for New-York, ldg.

At Sagua, Dec. 31, brigs Clara A. Goodrich and Star, for New-York, ldg.

EUROPEAN MARINE NEWS.

Arrivals Out.

QUEENSTOWN, Jan. 9—The Royal Mail steamship Australasian, which sailed from New-York Dec. 26, arrived at this port at 9 o'clock this morning.

NO MORE MEDICINE.

70,000 CURES (INCLUDING THE POPE'S) OF DYSPEPSIA, PHTHISIS, CONSTIPATION, DIARRHŒA, LIVER AND NERVOUS DISORDERS, BY DU BARRY'S DELICIOUS FOOD,

REVALENTA ARABICA,

which saves fifty times its cost in Medicines. Tins, 1 pound, $1 25; 2 pounds, $2 25; 12 pounds, $18. Also, REVALENTA CHOCOLATE, in packets, $1 25, for 12 cups 25 cents, or about 2 cents per cup. DU BARRY & CO., No. 163 William-st., New-York. And all Grocers and Chemists in town and country.

ROYAL HAVANA LOTTERY OF CUBA.—Prizes paid in gold, information furnished. Highest rates paid for doubloons, and all kinds of gold and silver. TAYLOR & CO., Bankers, No. 16 Wall-st., New-York.